E/2010/99

United Nations

Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

Organizational session for 2010
New York, 19 January and 9 and 12 February 2010

Resumed organizational session for 2010
New York, 28 April and 21 May 2010

Substantive session of 2010
New York, 28 June–23 July 2010

Resumed substantive session of 2010
New York, 9 September, 25 October, 10 November and 14 and 15 December 2010

Economic and Social Council

Official Records, 2010
Supplement No. 1

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

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Agenda of the organizational session for 2010

Adopted by the Council at its 1st plenary meeting, on 19 January 2010

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.

Agenda of the substantive session of 2010

Adopted by the Council at its 11th plenary meeting, on 28 June 2010

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. High-level segment:

   (*a*) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions;

   (*b*) Development Cooperation Forum;

   (*c*) Annual ministerial review:

   Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women;

   (*d*) Thematic discussion:

   Current global and national trends and challenges and their impact on gender equality and empowerment of women.

Operational activities segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:

   (*a*) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;

   (*b*) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme.

Coordination segment

4. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2009 of the Council.

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

General segment

6. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:

   (*a*) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

   (*b*) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010.

7. Coordination, programme and other questions:

   (*a*) Reports of coordination bodies;

   (*b*) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2012–2013;

   (*c*) International cooperation in the field of informatics;

   (*d*) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;

   (*e*) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;

- (*f*) African countries emerging from conflict;
- (*g*) Tobacco or health.

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265.

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

10. Regional cooperation:

    Gender equality and empowerment of women in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals: regional perspectives.

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

12. Non-governmental organizations.

13. Economic and environmental questions:
    - (*a*) Sustainable development;
    - (*b*) Science and technology for development;
    - (*c*) Statistics;
    - (*d*) Human settlements;
    - (*e*) Environment;
    - (*f*) Population and development;
    - (*g*) Public administration and development;
    - (*h*) International cooperation in tax matters;
    - (*i*) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;
    - (*j*) Cartography;
    - (*k*) Women and development.

14. Social and human rights questions:
    - (*a*) Advancement of women;
    - (*b*) Social development;
    - (*c*) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
    - (*d*) Narcotic drugs;
    - (*e*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    - (*f*) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;
    - (*g*) Human rights;
    - (*h*) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
    - (*i*) Genetic privacy and non-discrimination.

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
	Substantive session of 2010			
2010/1	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/2010/L.15 and E/2010/SR.36)	5	15 July 2010	13
2010/2	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (E/2010/31)	13 (*b*)	19 July 2010	17
2010/3	Science and technology for development (E/2010/31)	13 (*b*)	19 July 2010	22
2010/4	Venue of the thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2010/15/Add.1)	10	20 July 2010	25
2010/5	Establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre (E/2010/15/Add.1)	10	20 July 2010	25
2010/6	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2010/27 and E/2010/SR.42)	14 (*a*)	20 July 2010	29
2010/7	Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women (E/2010/L.21 and E/2010/SR.42)	14 (*a*)	20 July 2010	31
2010/8	Tobacco use and maternal and child health (E/2010/L.26 and E/2010/SR.45)	7 (*g*)	22 July 2010	32
2010/9	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session (E/2010/L.30)	13 (*a*)	22 July 2010	32
2010/10	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development (E/2010/26)	14 (*b*)	22 July 2010	33
2010/11	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2010/26)	14 (*b*)	22 July 2010	34
2010/12	Promoting social integration (E/2010/26)	14 (*b*)	22 July 2010	37
2010/13	Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda (E/2010/26)	14 (*b*)	22 July 2010	42
2010/14	Future implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (E/2010/26)	14 (*b*)	22 July 2010	45
2010/15	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women (E/2010/30)	14 (*c*)	22 July 2010	47
2010/16	United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) (E/2010/30)	14 (*c*)	22 July 2010	64

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2010/17	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework (E/2010/30)	14 (*c*)	22 July 2010	82
2010/18	Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2010/30)	14 (*c*)	22 July 2010	84
2010/19	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking (E/2010/30)	14 (*c*)	22 July 2010	94
2010/20	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/2010/30)	14 (*c*)	22 July 2010	98
2010/21	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework (E/2010/28)	14 (*d*)	22 July 2010	99
2010/22	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2010/L.32)	3 (*a*)	23 July 2010	101
2010/23	Renaming of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services (E/2010/L.17)	3 (*b*)	23 July 2010	103
2010/24	The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2009 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/L.13)	4	23 July 2010	104
2010/25	Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact (E/2010/L.9/Rev.1 and E/2010/SR.46)	6 (*a*)	23 July 2010	108
2010/26	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference (E/2010/L.12/Rev.1)	6 (*a*)	23 July 2010	109
2010/27	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010 (Informal paper submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/2010/L.20 and E/2010/SR.46)	6 (*b*)	23 July 2010	112
2010/28	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2010/L.27 and E/2010/SR.46)	7 (*d*)	23 July 2010	115
2010/29	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2010/L.35)	7 (*e*)	23 July 2010	117
2010/30	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2010/L.22 and E/2010/SR.46)	9	23 July 2010	118

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2010/31	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2010/L.31 and E/2010/SR.46)	11	23 July 2010	121
2010/32	Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments (E/2010/L.38)	13 (*e*)	23 July 2010	126
2010/33	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2010/L.39 and E/2010/SR.46)	13 (*h*)	23 July 2010	126
2010/34	Review of United Nations support for small island developing States (E/2010/L.33 and E/2010/SR.47)	13 (*a*)	23 July 2010	128
	Resumed substantive session of 2010			
2010/35	Procedures for the election of the members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (E/2010/L.40)	1	25 October 2010	129
2010/36	Membership of the Economic and Social Council in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission (E/2010/L.42)	1	14 December 2010	130
2010/37	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions (E/2010/L.43)	14 (*g*)	14 December 2010	130
2010/38	The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States (E/2010/L.44)	7 (*c*)	15 December 2010	131

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2010/202	Dates of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/2010/L.1)	2 and 3	9 February 2010	133
2010/203	Provisional agenda and documentation for the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/1 and E/2010/L.1)	2 and 3	9 February 2010	133

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Pa*
2010/204	Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2011 (E/2010/1 and E/2010/L.1)	2 and 3	9 February 2010	1
2010/205	Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/L.1)	2 and 3	9 February 2010	1
2010/206	Operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/L.1)	2 and 3	9 February 2010	1
	Resumed organizational session for 2010			
2010/201	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council			
	Decision B (E/2010/SR.8 and 9)	4	28 April 2010	15
2010/207	Theme for the item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/L.2)	2 and 3	28 April 2010	15
2010/208	Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/L.3)	2 and 3	28 April 2010	15
2010/209	Economic and Social Council event to discuss transition from relief to development (E/2010/L.4)	2	28 April 2010	15
	Substantive session of 2010			
2010/201	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council			
	Decision C (E/2010/SR.42)	1	20 July 2010	15
	Decision D (E/2010/SR.45)	1	22 July 2010	15
2010/210	Agenda and organization of work for the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/SR.11)	1	28 June 2010	15
2010/211	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with reports of coordination bodies (E/2010/SR.37)	7 (*a*)	16 July 2010	15
2010/212	International cooperation in the field of informatics (E/2010/SR.39)	7 (*c*)	19 July 2010	15
2010/213	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2010/32 (Part I))	12	19 July 2010	15
2010/214	Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization General Federation of Iraqi Women (E/2010/32 (Part I))	12	19 July 2010	161
2010/215	Suspension of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Interfaith International (E/2010/32 (Part I))	12	19 July 2010	162

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2010/217	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2010/32 (Part II))	12	19 July 2010	162
2010/218	Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2010/32 (Part II))	12	19 July 2010	169
2010/219	Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that have submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2010/32 (Part II))	12	19 July 2010	170
2010/220	Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with continued outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2010/32 (Part II))	12	19 July 2010	171
2010/221	Suspension of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Centre Europe-tiers monde (E/2010/32 (Part II))	12	19 July 2010	172
2010/222	Modification of the agenda of the 2011 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2010/32 (Part II))	12	19 July 2010	172
2010/223	Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2011 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2010/32 (Part II))	12	19 July 2010	173
2010/224	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2010 (E/2010/32 (Part II))	12	19 July 2010	174
2010/225	Application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission (E/2010/L.19 and E/2010/SR.39)	12	19 July 2010	174
2010/226	Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2010/31)	13 (*b*)	19 July 2010	174
2010/227	Participation of academic entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2010/31)	13 (*b*)	19 July 2010	174
2010/228	Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2010/31)	13 (*b*)	19 July 2010	175
2010/229	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fourteenth session (E/2010/31)	13 (*b*)	19 July 2010	175

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2010/230	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with science and technology for development (E/2010/SR.39)	13 (*b*)	19 July 2010	1
2010/231	African countries emerging from conflict (E/2010/SR.40)	7 (*f*)	19 July 2010	1
2010/232	Declaration on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (E/2010/27)	14 (*a*)	20 July 2010	1
2010/233	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-fifth session (E/2010/27)	14 (*a*)	20 July 2010	1
2010/234	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda for its nineteenth session (E/2010/29)	13 (*a*)	21 July 2010	17
2010/235	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-first session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-second session (E/2010/24)	13 (*c*)	21 July 2010	17
2010/236	Human settlements (E/2010/L.25)	13 (*d*)	21 July 2010	18
2010/237	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the environment (E/2010/SR.43)	13 (*e*)	21 July 2010	18
2010/238	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-fourth session (E/2010/25)	13 (*f*)	21 July 2010	18
2010/239	Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2010/L.29)	13 (*g*)	21 July 2010	18
2010/240	Global geographic information management (E/2010/L.23)	13 (*j*)	21 July 2010	18
2010/241	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with cartography (E/2010/SR.43)	13 (*j*)	21 July 2010	18
2010/242	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-ninth session (E/2010/26)	14 (*b*)	22 July 2010	18
2010/243	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twentieth session (E/2010/30)	14 (*c*)	22 July 2010	18
2010/244	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-fourth session (E/2010/28)	14 (*d*)	22 July 2010	188
2010/245	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2010/28)	14 (*d*)	22 July 2010	189
2010/246	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2010/L.18)	14 (*e*)	22 July 2010	190

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2010/248	International expert group meeting on the theme "Indigenous peoples and forests" (E/2010/43)	14 (*h*)	22 July 2010	190
2010/249	Venue and dates of the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2010/43)	14 (*h*)	22 July 2010	190
2010/250	Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2010/43)	14 (*h*)	22 July 2010	190
2010/251	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (E/2010/SR.46)	3	23 July 2010	191
2010/252	Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (E/2010/L.11 and E/2010/SR.46)	4, 6 and 8	23 July 2010	192
2010/253	Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Section for Emerging and Conflict-related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings (E/2010/15/Add.1 and E/2010/SR.46)	10	23 July 2010	192
2010/254	Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15 (E/2010/15/Add.1 and E/2010/SR.46)	10	23 July 2010	192
2010/255	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with sustainable development (E/2010/SR.46)	13 (*a*)	23 July 2010	193
2010/256	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session (E/2010/SR.46)	13 (*g*)	23 July 2010	193
2010/257	Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2010/L.36)	13 (*h*)	23 July 2010	193
2010/258	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions (E/2010/SR.46)	14 (*c*), (*d*), (*g*) and (*h*)	23 July 2010	194
2010/259	Genetic privacy and non-discrimination (E/2010/L.34)	14 (*i*)	23 July 2010	194
2010/260	Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development (E/2010/L.37 and E/2010/SR.47)	6 (*a*)	23 July 2010	195

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	Resumed substantive session of 2010			
2010/201	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council			
	Decision E (E/2010/SR.49)	1	25 October 2010	196
	Decision F (E/2010/SR.50)	1	10 November 2010	196
	Decision G (E/2010/SR.52)	1	15 December 2010	197
2010/261	Procedures for the election of the members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (E/2010/SR.48)	1	9 September 2010	198
2010/262	Theme for the thematic discussion of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/SR.50)	1	10 November 2010	198
2010/263	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2010/L.41)	14 (*e*)	10 November 2010	198
2010/264	Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development (E/2010/L.37 and E/2010/SR.52)	6 (*a*)	15 December 2010	198
2010/265	Regional cooperation (E/2010/15/Add.1 and E/2010/SR.52)	10	15 December 2010	198

Resolutions

Substantive session of 2010

2010/1. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming also the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance and the need for all actors engaged in the provision of such assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters to promote and fully respect these principles,

Recalling its decision to consider the theme "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian assistance" at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2010,[1]

Recalling also its decision to convene two panels, on the themes "Humanitarian assistance operations in highly hazardous or insecure and unsafe environments" and "Strengthening preparedness for humanitarian emergencies and the coordinated provision of humanitarian assistance, in particular addressing the humanitarian needs of the affected populations and the factors that increase susceptibility to humanitarian emergencies",[1] and its decision to hold an informal event on the theme "From relief to recovery: lessons learned from the experience of Haiti",[2]

Expressing grave concern at the increase in the number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those associated with natural hazards and complex emergencies, at the increased impact of natural disasters and at the displacement resulting from humanitarian emergencies,

Reiterating the need to mainstream a gender perspective into humanitarian assistance in a comprehensive and consistent manner,

Expressing deep concern at the increasing challenges posed to Member States and the United Nations humanitarian response capacity by the consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, and by the global food crisis and continuing food insecurity,

Acknowledging that the current financial and economic crisis has the potential to increase the need for resources for humanitarian assistance in developing countries,

Condemning the increasing number of attacks and other acts of violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, assets and supplies, and expressing deep concern about the negative implications of such acts for the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations,

Noting with grave concern that violence, including gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence, and violence against children, continues to be deliberately directed against civilian populations in many emergency situations,

Recognizing that building and strengthening national and local preparedness, prevention, resilience, mitigation and response capacity is critical to a more predictable and effective response,

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[1] See decision 2010/208.

[2] See decision 2010/209.

Recognizing also the clear relationship between emergency relief, rehabilitation and development, and reaffirming that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development and that emergency measures should be seen as a step towards sustainable development,

Noting the contribution, as appropriate, of relevant regional and subregional organizations in the provision of humanitarian assistance within their region at the request of the affected State,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should make efforts to enhance existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries, and encourages the international community to support efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening their capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters;

3. *Urges* Member States to develop, update and strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures at all levels, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action,[4] in particular priority 5 thereof, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities, including the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, to give increased priority to supporting national and local efforts in this regard;

4. *Encourages* Member States to create and strengthen an enabling environment for the capacity-building of national and local authorities, national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in providing timely humanitarian assistance, and encourages the international community, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes, including through technical cooperation and long-term partnerships, based on recognition of their important role in providing humanitarian assistance;

5. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken at the regional and national levels in relation to the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance adopted at the thirtieth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 November 2007, and encourages Member States and, where applicable, regional organizations to take further steps to strengthen operational and legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account, as appropriate, these Guidelines;

6. *Encourages* efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination between United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor countries and the affected State, with a view to planning and delivering emergency humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of early recovery as well as sustainable rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts;

7. *Also encourages* efforts to provide education in humanitarian emergencies, including in order to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development;

8. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue his/her efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance, and urges relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, as well as other humanitarian and development actors, including civil society, to continue to work with the Office for the Coordination of

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[3] A/65/82-E/2010/88.

[4] Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2).

Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian assistance;

9. *Encourages* United Nations humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with national Governments, taking into account the primary role of the affected State in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of such assistance within its territory;

10. *Welcomes* the continued efforts to strengthen the humanitarian response capacity in order to provide a timely, predictable, coordinated and accountable response to humanitarian needs, and requests the Secretary-General to continue efforts in this regard, in consultation with Member States, including by strengthening the support provided to and improving the identification, selection and training of United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators and by improving coordination mechanisms for the provision of humanitarian assistance at the field level;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations to strengthen further its ability to recruit and deploy staff quickly and flexibly and to procure emergency relief material rapidly and cost-effectively in order to support Governments and United Nations country teams in the coordination and provision of international humanitarian assistance;

12. *Urges* all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance to fully commit to and duly respect the guiding principles contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182, including the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality, as well as the guiding principle of independence, as recognized by the Assembly in its resolution 58/114 of 17 December 2003;

13. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel, as well as delivery of supplies and equipment, in order to allow such personnel to efficiently perform their task of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

14. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflicts to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law;

15. *Calls upon* all States and parties to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, including all the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[5] in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[6] in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and in this regard urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in such situations;

16. *Recognizes* the benefits of the engagement of and coordination with relevant humanitarian actors to the effectiveness of humanitarian response, and encourages the United Nations to continue to pursue efforts to strengthen partnerships at the global level with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant humanitarian non-governmental organizations and other participants in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

17. *Urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, premises, facilities, equipment, vehicles and supplies located within their borders and in other territories under their effective control, recognizes the need for appropriate collaboration between humanitarian actors and the relevant authorities of the affected

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[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

[6] Ibid., No. 973.

State in matters related to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to enhance the safety and security of personnel involved in United Nations humanitarian operations, and urges Member States to ensure that perpetrators of crimes committed against humanitarian personnel in their territory or in other territories under their effective control do not operate with impunity and are brought to justice as provided for by national laws and by obligations under international law;

18. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to support adaptation to the effects of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, takes note of the *2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction: Risk and poverty in a changing climate – Invest today for a safer tomorrow*,[7] and encourages relevant entities to continue their research on the humanitarian implications of natural disasters;

19. *Emphasizes* the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance and, in situations in which military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, reaffirms the need for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as humanitarian principles;

20. *Requests* Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant actors to ensure that all aspects of humanitarian response address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys, taking into consideration age and disability, including through improved collection, analysis and reporting of sex- and age-disaggregated data, taking into account, inter alia, the information provided by States;

21. *Urges* Member States to continue to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, in humanitarian emergencies, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to strengthen support services to victims of such violence, and calls for a more effective response in this regard;

22. *Notes* that the current global financial and economic crisis has the potential to affect the ability of developing countries to respond to humanitarian emergencies, and stresses the need to take measures to ensure adequate resources for international cooperation in the provision of humanitarian assistance;

23. *Encourages* Member States, the private sector, civil society and other relevant entities to make contributions and to consider increasing and diversifying their contributions to humanitarian funding mechanisms, including consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds, based on and in proportion to assessed needs, as a means of ensuring flexible, predictable, timely, needs-based and, where possible, multi-year, non-earmarked and additional resources to meet global humanitarian challenges, encourages donors to adhere to the Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship,[8] and reiterates that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way that is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development;

24. *Calls upon* United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance by further developing common mechanisms to improve the quality, transparency and reliability of, and make further progress towards, common humanitarian needs assessments, to assess their performance in assistance and to ensure the most effective use of humanitarian resources by these organizations;

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[7] Available from www.unisdr.org.

[8] A/58/99-E/2003/94, annex II.

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

36th plenary meeting
15 July 2010

2010/2. Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[9]

Recalling also its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 entitled "Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development" and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

Recalling further its resolution 2009/7 of 24 July 2009 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/187 of 21 December 2009 on information and communication technologies for development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[10]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Improvements and innovations in existing financing mechanisms: information and communication technology for development",[11]

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

1. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[9] emphasizing in particular its multi-stakeholder nature, the roles played in this regard by leading agencies as action line facilitators and the roles of the regional commissions and the United Nations Group on the Information Society, and expresses its appreciation for the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit;

2. *Takes note* of the respective reports of many United Nations entities, with their own executive summaries, submitted as inputs for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/8 of 25 July 2007, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

3. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on

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[9] See A/C.2/59/3, annex, and A/60/687.

[10] A/65/64-E/2010/12.

[11] E/CN.16/2010/3.

progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[10] including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goals of exchanging information among action line facilitators, identifying issues that need improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting the overall implementation process, encourages all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, maintained by the International Telecommunication Union, and invites United Nations entities to update information on their initiatives in the stocktaking database;

5. *Notes* the benefits of forums such as the ICT 4 All Forum convened by Tunisia on 24 and 25 November 2009, which provided an opportunity to share national experiences in the use of information and communications technology for the development and promotion of entrepreneurship and competitiveness;

6. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations of the outcomes of the World Summit in the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing the common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, including the addition of an information and communications technology for development component;

7. *Notes* the holding in Geneva from 10 to 14 May 2010 of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2010, organized by the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme as a multi-stakeholder platform for the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit and to facilitate the implementation of the World Summit action lines;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and hinders their well-being;

9. *Reaffirms* that, while the digital divide may be shrinking in some areas, many challenges remain unaddressed, with significant gaps existing within economies and societies that affect the demand for and the ability to use information and communications technologies;

10. *Notes with dissatisfaction* that, for the majority of the poor, the development promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

11. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as insufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity and issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

12. *Expresses its concern* regarding the widening gap in broadband connectivity between countries at different levels of development, which affects many economically and socially relevant applications in areas such as government, business, health and education, and also

expresses its concern with regard to the special challenges in the area of broadband connectivity faced by the least developed countries, the small island developing States, the landlocked developing countries and the heavily indebted poor countries;

13. *Notes with concern* the inequality of access to broadband infrastructure and services between developed and developing nations and within nations and, in particular, the broadband divide that further marginalizes the poor, rural communities and other disadvantaged groups such as women, the disabled and the elderly, and in this context recognizes the importance of current initiatives aimed at achieving rapid broadband deployment and the need to prioritize innovative approaches within national and regional development strategies in this regard;

14. *Welcomes* the recent establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the initiative of the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with the key aim of accelerating the attainment of the aforementioned goals through the introduction of ubiquitous access to broadband connectivity within the global partnership for development;

15. *Notes* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the ongoing challenges, especially those faced by developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

16. *Recognizes* the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support, with a view to building a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

17. *Notes* that topics that were not central at the first and second phases of the World Summit continue to emerge, such as the potential of information and communications technologies to combat climate change, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people, particularly against cyberexploitation and abuse;

18. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide between countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, and emphasizes that the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated information and communications technology indicators that capture the performance, efficiency, affordability and quality of goods and services is essential for implementing information and communications technology policies;

Internet governance

19. *Reaffirms* the principles enunciated at the World Summit that the Internet has evolved into a global facility available to the public, that its governance should constitute a core issue of the information society agenda and that the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations and should ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet, taking into account multilingualism;

20. *Reaffirms also* paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,[12] which states that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues

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[12] See A/60/687.

and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations and that:

(*a*) Policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of States, which have rights and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues;

(*b*) The private sector has had, and should continue to have, an important role in the development of the Internet, in both the technical and the economic fields;

(*c*) Civil society has played an important role in Internet matters, especially at the community level, and should continue to play such a role;

(*d*) Intergovernmental organizations have had, and should continue to have, a facilitating role in the coordination of Internet-related public policy issues;

(*e*) International organizations have had, and should continue to have, an important role in the development of Internet-related technical standards and relevant policies;

21. *Recognizes* that the Internet governance-related outcomes of the World Summit, namely the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations through two distinct processes, and also recognizes that the two processes may be complementary;

Enhanced cooperation

22. *Recalls* paragraphs 68 to 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

23. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet,[13] which summarizes the responses of international organizations to the request to provide an annual report on efforts made towards enhanced cooperation, and notes the interactive deliberations of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, at its thirteenth session, regarding enhanced cooperation;[14]

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General to convene open and inclusive consultations involving all Member States and all other stakeholders with a view to assisting the process towards enhanced cooperation in order to enable Governments on an equal footing to carry out their roles and responsibilities in respect of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet but not in respect of the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact upon those issues, through a balanced participation of all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities, as stated in paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda, and requests that the consultations be held before the end of 2010 and their outcome reported to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

Internet Governance Forum

25. *Notes* the deliberations of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the outcome of the fourth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 15 to 18 November 2009;[14]

26. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work done by the Chair, the secretariat and the host Governments of the meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, and looks forward to the results of the fifth meeting, to be held in Vilnius from 14 to 17 September 2010;

27. *Notes* the recent emergence of several forums on Internet governance at the regional and national levels;

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[13] E/2009/92.

[14] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 11* (E/2010/31), chap. III.

28. *Notes also* the deliberations of the Internet Governance Forum at its meetings, in which all stakeholders engage in a multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on a wide range of Internet governance issues, as mandated in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda;

29. *Notes further* the interactive discussions of the Internet Governance Forum at its fourth meeting, including those held during the stocktaking session chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs in response to paragraph 76 of the Tunis Agenda, in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations was requested to examine the desirability of the continuation of the Forum, in consultation with Forum participants, within five years of its creation, and to make recommendations to the Member States in this regard, and notes the engagement of Forum participants through online contributions and through statements delivered during the stocktaking session;

30. *Invites* the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish, in an open and inclusive manner, a working group which would seek, compile and review inputs from all Member States and all other stakeholders on improvements to the Internet Governance Forum, in line with the mandate set out in the Tunis Agenda, and would make recommendations, as appropriate, to the Commission at its fourteenth session, in 2011, in a report that would constitute an input from the Commission to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, should the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum be extended;

The road ahead

31. *Urges* United Nations entities still not actively cooperating in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit, through the United Nations system, to take the necessary steps and commit to a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[15]

32. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep as a priority concern the goal of bridging the digital divide, to put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and to continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including with regard to broadband access at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divide between and within countries;

33. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services in order to ensure the development of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, and to minimize the digital divide;

34. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to continue to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility of nations to information and communications technologies, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of the information and communications technology sectors of developing countries;

35. *Urges* all countries to make concrete efforts to fulfil their commitments under the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;[16]

36. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit, to periodically review and modify the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances;

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[15] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[16] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

37. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development regarding follow-up to the World Summit;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, on a yearly basis, a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit.

39th plenary meeting
19 July 2010

2010/3. Science and technology for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which recognizes that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein, especially the commitment to support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means,[17]

Recalling also that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling further the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development during the intersessional period 2008–2009 on its two priority themes, "Science, technology and engineering for innovation and capacity-building in education and research" and "Development-oriented policies for a socio-economically inclusive information society, including access, infrastructure and an enabling environment",

Welcoming the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its two current priority themes, "New and emerging technologies" and "Improvements and innovations in existing financing mechanisms", and its role as the United Nations torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation,

Recognizing the critical role of innovation in maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy,

Recognizing also the importance of science, technology and innovation policy reviews in assisting developing countries to improve their innovation systems,

Recalling the commitments made at the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, in particular the strategic objectives and actions contained in section K, Women and the environment, of chapter IV of the Beijing Platform for Action,[18]

Recalling also its call for mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system,[19]

Taking note of the outcomes of the intersessional panel meeting of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, held in Geneva from 9 to 11 November 2009, and of the summary report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,[20]

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[17] See General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 60.

[18] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[19] See agreed conclusions 1997/2 (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 4).

Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its thirteenth session,[21]

Extending its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

Noting that the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, is highly dependent on an increase in access to modern energy services and that the deployment of renewable energy technologies should be one of the key components of any strategy aimed at achieving this increase,

Recognizing that the deployment of renewable energy technologies requires the application of new and emerging technologies, including, among others, materials science, nanotechnology, biotechnology and information and communications technologies,

Recognizing also that the sustainable deployment of emerging technologies can be facilitated by the transfer of technology, under mutually agreed conditions, an increase in domestic capabilities to develop, deploy and maintain technologies to meet local needs, the adoption of innovative financial mechanisms to power investment and the integration into national development agendas of strategies for the deployment of renewable energy technologies,

Recognizing further that any such strategy must be complemented by the transfer of skills and expertise to develop, adapt and modify renewable energy technologies, where necessary, to local conditions and capabilities, including the needs and capabilities of women, and must be supported by financing as well as technology, science and engineering training centres and knowledge networks in order to maximize the use and promote the enhancement of such capabilities,

Decides to make the following recommendations for consideration by Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(*a*) Governments are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and take the following actions:

(i) Ensure that governmental priorities incorporate multi-stakeholder engagement in decision-making in regard to programme design, implementation, deployment, monitoring and evaluation and take into consideration local populations and mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the deployment of new and emerging and renewable energy technologies;

(ii) Provide an enabling environment that encourages private and public sector initiatives in new and emerging technologies and the generation and dissemination of renewable energy technologies, including supporting universities and research centres linked to global learning networks and national diaspora, funded through a range of sources such as Governments, donors, venture capitalists and/or public-private partnerships dedicated to renewable energy technologies;

(iii) Adopt economic, regulatory and governmental procurement policies to foster competition and private sector development and attract domestic and foreign direct investment;

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[20] E/CN.16/2010/CRP.1.

[21] E/CN.16/2010/3 and E/CN.16/2010/4.

(iv) Consider the application of appropriate policy instruments in the private sector, such as incentives, subsidy schemes, feed-in tariffs, tax credits, financial guarantees and reduction of import duties, to support technology deployment in market niches and encourage joint ventures and foreign direct investment in the manufacture and use of renewable energy technologies;

(v) Enhance local innovative capabilities in the area of new and emerging technologies and renewable energy technologies with improved efficiency, developed and adapted to local conditions, through support for research, extension services, capacity-building and other related activities;

(vi) Encourage private enterprises to adopt and deploy renewable energy technologies through public-private partnerships;

(vii) Promote the establishment of science and technology parks, business incubators and innovation clusters to induce private sector participation in the development, growth and commercialization of new and emerging technologies, including renewable energy technologies;

(*b*) The international community is encouraged to enhance the provision of technical assistance in capacity-building and strategic planning to promote new and emerging technologies and renewable energy technologies;

(*c*) The Commission on Science and Technology for Development:

(i) Is encouraged to continue serving as a platform for sharing examples of good practices and promoting North-South and South-South partnerships, especially in regard to new and emerging technologies and the transfer and deployment of renewable energy technologies;

(ii) Is encouraged to promote, in the context of the Internet-based science, technology and innovation collaborative network established in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/8 of 24 July 2009, collaborative networking as well as the initiation and hosting of subregional networks as operational models for replication, with the cooperation of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre;

(iii) Is invited to make a contribution, in close collaboration with its Gender Advisory Board, to the consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-fifth session of the theme "Access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work";

(iv) Is encouraged to collaborate with the World Intellectual Property Organization in the facilitation of access to the database of research for development and innovation at minimum cost for all developing countries;

(*d*) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is encouraged:

(i) To increase significantly its efforts to conduct science, technology and innovation policy reviews, in response to a high demand from member countries, in close collaboration with other relevant international organizations, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and with the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the regional commissions and other appropriate stakeholders, including the World Bank and other international and regional development banks, with a view to assisting developing countries in strengthening their science, technology and innovation systems;

(ii) To carry out, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations, such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Renewable Energy Agency, a review of national experiences in developing local innovative capabilities related to new and emerging technologies and renewable energy technologies, including educational programmes and long-term training activities;

(iii) To survey collaborative research and development mechanisms that have been effective in facilitating the development and deployment of new and emerging technologies and renewable energy technologies through the global science and innovation infrastructure, including universities, institutions, centres of excellence, business incubators and science and technology parks, as well as through other innovation modalities, with a view to assisting developing countries to build capabilities;

(iv) To carry out research into methods for developing countries to integrate the deployment of renewable energy technologies into their national development and science, technology and innovation strategies, especially those related to poverty reduction and meeting the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account a gender perspective.

39th plenary meeting
19 July 2010

2010/4. Venue of the thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as rules 1 and 2 of the rules of procedure of the Commission,

Considering the invitation of the Government of El Salvador to host the thirty-fourth session of the Commission,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of El Salvador for its generous invitation;

2. *Notes* the acceptance by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of this invitation with pleasure;

3. *Endorses* the decision of the Commission to hold its thirty-fourth session in El Salvador in the first half of 2012.

42nd plenary meeting
20 July 2010

2010/5. Establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its twenty-sixth session, held in Beirut from 17 to 20 May 2010, adopted resolution 294 (XXVI) on the establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre and the statute of the Centre,

Endorses the resolution on the establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre and the statute of the Centre, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

42nd plenary meeting
20 July 2010

Annex

294 (XXVI). Establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre[22]

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[23] Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/68 of 5 November 2004 and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[15] in which the promotion of science and technology was identified as a United Nations priority,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009 adopting the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, in which the Assembly emphasized the need to promote, including through South-South cooperation, access to and the transfer of technology,

Recalling further its resolution 284 (XXV) of 29 May 2008, by which it approved the establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre,[24]

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Jordan for its offer to host the Centre, and noting that resources for the Centre should come from the following sources:

(*a*) Support from the host country,

(*b*) Support from the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

(*c*) Income received by the Centre for services provided to beneficiaries,

(*d*) Any other funding sources approved by the Board of Governors,

1. *Adopts* the statute of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre, in accordance with the present resolution, as the basis for its operations;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take all steps necessary for the prompt establishment of the Centre, including the conclusion of a headquarters agreement between the host country and the United Nations;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to establish the founding Board of Governors by soliciting nominations from member countries;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the initial operating phase of the Centre, and the achievements of the Commission in that regard.

7th plenary meeting
19 May 2010

Annex to resolution 294 (XXVI)

Statute of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre

Establishment

1. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre shall be established in accordance with the following terms and conditions.

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[22] See also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 21* (E/2010/41), chap. I.

[23] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[24] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 21* (E/2008/41), chap. I.

Mission

2. The mission of the Centre is to assist members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and public and private organizations to acquire the tools and capabilities necessary to accelerate socio-economic development in order to attain technological parity with other nations and regions of the world and to contribute to the conversion of the economies of member countries into economies based on scientific and technological knowledge.

Objectives

3. The objectives of the Centre are to assist the members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia by strengthening their capabilities to develop and manage national systems; develop, transfer, adapt and apply technology; determine the suitable technology for the region and facilitate its development and improve the legal and commercial framework for the transfer of technology. The Centre also aims at enhancing the technological and scientific knowledge content of major economic sectors in member countries.

Functions

4. The Centre will achieve the above objectives by undertaking such functions as:

(*a*) Conducting research and analysis of trends, conditions and opportunities;

(*b*) Providing advisory services;

(*c*) Disseminating information and promoting good practices;

(*d*) Developing partnerships and other networks with regional and international organizations and key stakeholders;

(*e*) Training national personnel, particularly scientists and policy analysts;

(*f*) Assessing the scientific and technological level and content of production and service sectors and measuring performance indicators of those sectors in the localization of scientific and technological knowledge.

Status and organization

5. The Centre shall have a Board of Governors (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"), an Executive Director and staff, and a Technical Committee.

6. The Centre shall be located in Amman. A host country agreement shall be concluded between the Government of Jordan and the United Nations.

7. The activities of the Centre shall be in line with relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission. The Centre shall be subject to the financial and staff regulations and rules of the United Nations and applicable administrative instructions and issuances.

Board of Governors

8. The Centre shall have a Board of Governors consisting of a standing representative designated by the Government of Jordan and no fewer than six additional representatives nominated by the other members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and elected by the Commission. The representatives who are elected by the Commission shall be elected for a period of three years and shall be eligible for re-election one more time only. If a representative is unable to serve for the full term, the vacancy shall be filled by the Government of that representative. The Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia or his/her representative shall attend meetings of the Board but shall not have the right to vote.

9. During the two-year establishment period, a Board of Governors will be constituted comprising representatives of all member countries who so wish.

10. The Executive Director of the Centre shall serve as secretary of the Board of Governors and, in such capacity, shall keep and circulate minutes of Board meetings to its members.

11. Representatives of (*a*) any State Member of the United Nations, (*b*) United Nations bodies and specialized and related agencies, and (*c*) such other organizations as the Board may deem appropriate, as well as experts in fields of interest to the Board, may, at the Board's discretion, be invited to attend Board meetings.

12. The Board shall meet at least once a year and shall adopt its own rules of procedure. Sessions of the Board shall be convened by the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, who may propose special sessions of the Board at his/her own initiative and shall convene such special sessions at the request of a majority of Board members.

13. A quorum for Board meetings shall be a majority of its members.

14. Each member of the Board shall have one vote. Decisions and recommendations of the Board shall be made by consensus or, where this is not possible, by a majority of the members present and voting. For the purposes of these rules, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

15. The Board shall, at each regular session, elect a Chair and a Vice-Chair. The Chair and the Vice-Chair shall hold office until the next regular session of the Board. The Chair or, in his/her absence, the Vice-Chair shall preside at Board meetings. If the Chair is unable to serve for the full session for which he/she has been elected, the Vice-Chair shall act as Chair for the remainder of that session.

16. The Board shall review the administration and financial status of the Centre and the implementation of its programme of work. The Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia shall submit an annual report as adopted by the Board to the Commission at its regular sessions.

Executive Director and staff

17. The Centre shall have an Executive Director and such additional staff as are appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with United Nations regulations, rules and administrative instructions. The Executive Director and additional staff shall have the status of Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia staff members.

18. The Executive Director shall be responsible to the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the administration of the Centre and the implementation of its programme of work.

Technical Committee

19. The Centre shall have a Technical Committee consisting of experts from member countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Members of the Technical Committee shall be appointed by the Executive Director in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Commission.

20. The Technical Committee shall be responsible for advising the Executive Director on the formulation of the programme of work and on other technical matters concerning the Centre's operations.

21. Reports of meetings of the Technical Committee, and the Executive Director's observations thereon, shall be submitted to the Board at its next session.

22. The Chair at each meeting of the Technical Committee shall be elected by the majority vote of those members of the Technical Committee present and voting.

Resources of the Centre

23. The Centre shall be financed from the following sources:

(*a*) Support from the host country;

(*b*) Support from the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia;

(*c*) Income received by the Centre for services provided to beneficiaries;

(*d*) Any other funding sources approved by the Board of Governors.

24. The Centre shall endeavour to mobilize sufficient resources to support its activities, in addition to those received from the host country pursuant to the agreement signed between the host country and the United Nations.

25. The United Nations shall maintain separate trust funds for donations for technical cooperation projects or other special contributions for activities of the Centre.

26. The financial resources of the Centre shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.[25]

Amendments

27. Amendments to the present statute shall be adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

28. In the event of any procedural matter arising that is not covered by the present statute or rules of procedure adopted by the Board of Governors, the pertinent part of the terms of reference and rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia shall apply.

Entry into force

29. The present statute shall enter into force on the date of its adoption by the Commission.

2010/6. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General,[26]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[27] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,[18] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[28]

Recalling also its resolution 2009/14 of 28 July 2009 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003 on the prevention of armed conflict and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women and peace and security,

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[25] ST/SGB/2003/7 and Amend.1.

[26] E/CN.6/2010/4.

[27] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15–26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[28] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[29] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[30] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[30] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[31] and reaffirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing deep concern about the grave situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, resulting from the severe impact of the ongoing illegal Israeli occupation and all of its manifestations,

Expressing grave concern about the increased difficulties being faced by Palestinian women and girls living under Israeli occupation, including the continuation of home demolitions, the sharp increase in poverty, soaring unemployment, increased food insecurity, incidents of domestic violence, and declining health, education and living standards, including the rising incidence of trauma and the decline in their psychological well-being, and expressing grave concern also about the deepening humanitarian crisis and rising insecurity and instability on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip,

Deploring the deteriorating economic and social conditions of Palestinian women and girls in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the systematic violation of their human rights resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli practices, including the construction and expansion of settlements and the Wall and the continued imposition of closures and restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, which have detrimentally affected their right to health care, including access of pregnant women to health services for antenatal care and safe delivery, education, employment, development and freedom of movement,

Gravely concerned, in particular, about the continuing deterioration of the socio-economic and humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, including that resulting from the Israeli military operations and the imposition of a blockade consisting of the prolonged closure of border crossings and severe restrictions on the movement of all persons and goods, which has detrimentally affected every aspect of the lives of the civilian population, especially women and children, in the Gaza Strip,

Stressing the importance of providing assistance, especially emergency assistance, to alleviate the dire socio-economic and humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women and their families,

Emphasizing the importance of increasing the role of women in peacebuilding and decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution of conflicts as part of efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of all women in the region, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security,

1. *Urges* the international community to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of Palestinian women and girls and to intensify its measures to improve the difficult conditions being faced by Palestinian women and their families living under Israeli occupation;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains the major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration into the development of their society, and stresses the importance of efforts to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and to ensure their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security;

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[29] See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[30] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[31] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[32] the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907,[33] the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949[6] and all other relevant rules, principles and instruments of international law, including the International Covenants on Human Rights,[30] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to provide urgently needed assistance, especially emergency assistance, and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions, integrating a gender perspective into all international assistance programmes;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[27] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action[18] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";[28]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation, to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those set out in his report,[26] and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-fifth session a report, including information provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

42nd plenary meeting
20 July 2010

2010/7. Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1998 (LX) of 12 May 1976 establishing the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, in particular the section entitled "Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women", and the establishment, as a composite entity, of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be known as UN-Women,

Noting the transitional arrangements set out in paragraphs 81 to 88 of resolution 64/289, in particular paragraphs 82, 83, 84, 87 and 88,

Expressing its deep gratitude for the support offered by the host country during all the years of operation of the Institute,

Decides to dissolve the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women as of the date of the adoption of the present resolution.

42nd plenary meeting
20 July 2010

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[32] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[33] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

2010/8. Tobacco use and maternal and child health

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control,[34] in which the need for a multisectoral and inter-agency response to the tobacco epidemic at the country and international levels is emphasized,

Recognizing the adverse impact of tobacco use on public health, as well as its social, economic and environmental consequences, including for efforts towards poverty eradication,

Considering the serious consequences of tobacco use for maternal and child health,

Recalling the preamble to the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control,[35] and recognizing the increase in tobacco use among women and young girls as well as the devastating impact of exposure to tobacco smoke,

Acknowledging the effectiveness of tobacco control measures for the improvement of health,

Emphasizing the importance of protecting the well-being of women and their children,

1. *Urges* Member States to consider the importance of tobacco control in improving maternal and child health as part of their public health policies and in their development cooperation programmes;

2. *Recognizes* the importance of promoting tobacco control policies that include children, young people and the family;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to include tobacco control in their efforts to improve public health, including maternal and child health, and reduce child mortality, through the protection of children and pregnant women from tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke;

4. *Calls upon* all relevant United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to work together to promote the reduction of tobacco use among women, in particular women of reproductive age, and those around them;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with and with the support of the World Health Organization, to convene a meeting of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control, in accordance with paragraph 50 (*h*) of the report of the Secretary-General,[34] to discuss further strengthening of the multisectoral and inter-agency response to the global tobacco epidemic and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2012 a report on the work of the Task Force.

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/9. Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/209 of 20 December 2004 on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries, and resolution 63/227 of 19 December 2008 on the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010,

Recalling also its resolutions 2007/34 of 27 July 2007, 2009/17 of 29 July 2009 and 2009/35 of 31 July 2009,

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[34] E/2010/55 and Corr.1.

[35] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2302, No. 41032.

Expressing its conviction that countries graduating from the least developed country category should be able to continue and sustain their progress and development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session;[36]

2. *Decides* to forward the chapter of the report on international support measures for the least developed countries[37] to the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries for further consideration with regard to the preparations for that Conference;

3. *Requests* the Committee for Development Policy, at its thirteenth session, to examine and make recommendations on the themes chosen by the Economic and Social Council for the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2011;

4. *Takes note* of the proposals made by the Committee regarding its future programme of work;[38]

5. *Reiterates* the importance for development partners to implement concrete measures in support of the transition strategy for ensuring durable graduation;

6. *Requests* the Committee to continue to monitor the development progress of countries graduating from the list of least developed countries and to include its findings in its annual report to the Council;

7. *Invites* the Chair and, as necessary, other members of the Committee to continue the practice of reporting orally on the work of the Committee.

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/10. Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2005/11 of 21 July 2005 and 2006/18 of 26 July 2006 on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development,

Recalling also its resolution 2008/19 of 24 July 2008, in which it noted the usefulness of identifying the theme for the 2011–2012 review and policy cycle during the forty-eighth session of the Commission,

1. *Recalls* its decision in resolution 2008/19 to maintain the two-year review and policy cycle until the fiftieth session of the Commission for Social Development;

2. *Decides* that the priority theme for the 2011–2012 review and policy cycle should be poverty eradication, taking into account its relationship with social integration and full employment and decent work for all;

3. *Stresses* the importance of identifying relevant sub-themes within the priority theme to focus interventions and discussions and of taking into account cross-cutting issues during each session of the Commission;

4. *Notes* the usefulness of identifying the theme for the 2013–2014 review and policy cycle during the fiftieth session of the Commission;

5. *Recommends* that, in order to enhance the effectiveness of the work of the Commission, the officers elected to the Bureau of the Commission serve for a term of office of two years, in parallel with the review and policy cycle;

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[36] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 13* (E/2010/33).

[37] Ibid., chap. III.

[38] Ibid., chap. VII.

6. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to continue to participate in the work of the Commission at an appropriately high level;

7. *Decides* that the Commission should keep its methods of work under review.

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/11. Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[39] and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[40]

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,[15] the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002[41] and General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Taking note of the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004,

Recognizing the commitments made with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit[23] and reaffirmed in the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2008,[42]

Remaining concerned that Africa is the only continent currently not on track to achieve any of the goals set out in the Millennium Declaration by 2015, and in this regard emphasizing that concerted efforts and continued support are required to fulfil the commitments to address the special needs of Africa,

Expressing deep concern that attainment of the social development objectives may be hindered by the financial and economic crisis, as well as by challenges brought about by the food and energy crises and climate change,

Recognizing that capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and best practices are essential for the successful implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[43] and recognizing also the need for continued support from the international community, New Partnership for Africa's Development partners and United Nations agencies,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that the development efforts of such countries need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[16]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[44]

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[39] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[40] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[41] See General Assembly resolution 57/2.

[42] See General Assembly resolution 63/1.

[43] A/57/304, annex.

[44] E/CN.5/2010/3.

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[43] to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and by creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

3. *Also welcomes* the progress that has been made in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, as reflected, in particular, by the number of countries that have signed up to participate in the Mechanism, the completion of the peer review process and the progress in implementing the recommendations of those reviews in some countries and the completion of the self-assessment process, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of the national preparatory process for the peer review in others, and urges African States that have not yet done so to join the Mechanism, as a matter of priority, and to strengthen the peer review process so as to ensure its efficient performance;

4. *Welcomes in particular* the organization of the first session of the African Union Conference of Ministers in charge of Social Development, held in Windhoek from 27 to 31 October 2008, and recalls in this regard the African Common Position on Social Integration and the Social Policy Framework for Africa, both of which have been endorsed by Africa's Heads of State;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership, including through the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;[45]

6. *Emphasizes* that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of those institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa;

7. *Also emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership depends also on a national and international environment favourable to Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship;

8. *Further emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society, including non-governmental and community-based organizations, and by the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

9. *Emphasizes* that the increasing unacceptably high levels of poverty and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of social and economic policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, to promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development, to ensure employment creation and decent work for all, to promote education, health and social protection and to enhance social inclusion, political stability, democracy and good governance and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, so as to ensure the achievement of Africa's social and economic objectives;

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[45] Available from www.africa-union.org.

10. *Recognizes* that, while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal;

11. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through trilateral cooperation;

12. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives undertaken by Africa's development partners in recent years, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa by ensuring the effective implementation of existing commitments, including through the African Union/New Partnership for Africa's Development African Action Plan 2010–2015: Advancing Regional and Continental Integration in Africa;

13. *Recognizes* the Regional Coordination Mechanism of United Nations agencies and organizations working in Africa in support of the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development Programme of Action, which aims to ensure coordination and coherence in the delivery of support for greater effectiveness and impact through increased joint programming and joint implementation of activities;

14. *Urges* continuous support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, with special emphasis on the Millennium Development Goals related to poverty and hunger, health, education, empowerment of women and gender equality, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, enhanced official development assistance, increased foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, empowerment of women in all aspects, including economic and political aspects, the promotion of social protection systems and the conclusion of the current round of negotiations of the World Trade Organization;

15. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006) has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second Decade (2008–2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

16. *Encourages* all development partners to implement the principles of aid effectiveness, as recalled in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development adopted on 2 December 2008 by the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;[46]

17. *Recognizes* the need for national Governments and the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries;

18. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

19. *Encourages* Africa's development partners to continue to integrate the priorities, values and principles of the New Partnership into their development assistance programmes;

20. *Encourages* African countries and their development partners to place people at the centre of government development action and to secure core investment spending in health, education and social safety nets;

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[46] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

21. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters;

22. *Emphasizes* the importance for the communication, advocacy and outreach cluster to continue to muster international support for the New Partnership and to urge the United Nations system to demonstrate more evidence of cross-sectoral synergies in order to promote a comprehensive approach regarding successive phases of planning and implementation of social development programmes in Africa;

23. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives, based on their national development priorities and strategies, to enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and, in this respect, acknowledges commitments made by development partners;

24. *Encourages* the international community to support African countries in addressing the challenges of climate change by providing the financial and technological resources and capacity-building needed to support adaptation and mitigation action;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, and requests the Office to collaborate with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and to include the social dimensions of the New Partnership in its comprehensive reports to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

26. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to discuss in its annual programme of work those regional programmes that promote social development so as to enable all regions to share experiences and best practices, with the agreement of the countries concerned, and in this regard requests that the programmes of work of the Commission include the priority areas of the New Partnership, as appropriate;

27. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should continue to give prominence to and raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership at its forty-ninth session;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 62/179 of 19 December 2007 entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-ninth session, under agenda item 3, a report on the social dimensions of the New Partnership.

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/12. Promoting social integration

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action adopted at the World Summit[39] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session,[40] as well as a continued global dialogue on social issues, constitute a basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Recalling all resolutions pertaining to social development, including General Assembly resolution 64/135 of 18 December 2009, *Reaffirming* the central importance of poverty eradication and full and productive employment and decent work for all to social integration,

Recognizing that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of sustainable development in order to promote social integration and foster social harmony and social cohesion,

Recognizing also that poverty, which should be tackled in a holistic manner, as well as unemployment, and the lack of decent work opportunities, are key obstacles to social integration,

Recognizing further that social inclusion is a means for achieving social integration and is crucial for fostering stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just societies and for improving social cohesion so as to create an environment for development and progress,

Recognizing that, in times of economic and financial crisis, social exclusion can be exacerbated and that, therefore, policies and programmes aiming at enhancing social integration, in particular for those most severely affected, are critical,

Recognizing also that social protection is also an investment in people and in long-term social and economic development and that in this regard appropriate social protection systems make a critical contribution to meeting the development goals directed towards poverty eradication and to exerting a positive impact on economic growth, social cohesion and social development,

Recognizing further that the promotion of social and economic development remains the sovereign right and responsibility of each Member State, in a manner consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethnic values and cultural backgrounds of its people and in conformity with all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[47]

2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by Governments of their will and commitment to continue implementing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[39] in particular to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration in order to achieve stable, safe, peaceful, harmonious and just societies for all;

3. *Recognizes* that poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, that an enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously and that policies to pursue these objectives must promote social justice, social cohesion and economic recovery and growth and must be economically and environmentally sustainable;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of promoting social integration with the aim of achieving an inclusive society for all that is stable, safe, peaceful, harmonious and just and that is based on the promotion and protection of all human rights, as well as non-discrimination, tolerance, respect for diversity, equality of opportunity, solidarity, security and participation of all people;

5. *Stresses* that the benefits of economic growth should be distributed more equitably and that, in order to close the gap of inequality and to avoid any further deepening of inequality, comprehensive social policies and programmes, including appropriate social transfer programmes, job creation and social protection systems, are needed;

6. *Recognizes* that empowerment of the poor is essential for the effective eradication of poverty and hunger;

7. *Also recognizes* that the broad concept of social development affirmed by the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

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[47] E/CN.5/2010/2.

has not been implemented adequately at the national and international levels and that, while poverty eradication is a central part of development policy and discourse, further attention should be given to the other commitments agreed to at the Summit, in particular those concerning employment and social integration, which have also suffered from a general disconnect between economic and social policymaking;

8. *Underlines* the importance of adopting a coherent approach to economic and social policy in order to ensure impact, accountability and transparency and of enhancing coordination to promote the mainstreaming of social integration;

9. *Recognizes* that normative frameworks should be complemented by policy measures and effective enforcement, including through relevant national legislation, in order to eliminate discrimination, stereotyping, cultural biases, abuse and violence so as to remove barriers to social integration;

10. *Expresses deep concern* that the world financial and economic crisis, the world food crisis and continuing food insecurity, the energy crisis and climate change, as well as the lack of results thus far in the multilateral trade negotiations and a loss of confidence in the international economic system, have negative implications for social development, in particular for the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration;

11. *Stresses* that, since the convening of the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, advances have been made in addressing and promoting social integration, including through the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[48] the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the Supplement thereto,[49] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[50] the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[51] and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[52] and encourages Governments to ensure the full implementation of their obligations and commitments;

12. *Notes with interest* the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 10 June 2008 of the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,[53] which acknowledges the particular role of the Organization in promoting a fair globalization and its responsibility to assist its members in their efforts, and the adoption by the International Labour Conference of the Global Jobs Pact on 19 June 2009, and in this regard recognizes that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, has an important role to play in achieving the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all;

13. *Recognizes* that sustainable social integration requires creating short- and long-term policies that are comprehensive, consistent, coordinated and complementary, especially when addressing the needs of social groups;

14. *Also recognizes* the need to implement comprehensive and coherent policies to create social inclusion programmes, bearing in mind that poverty is a form of exclusion that should be tackled in a holistic manner and in this regard special attention should be devoted to addressing its multiple dimensions, including the feminization of poverty, leading to further social exclusion, and the intergenerational transmission of poverty and exclusion;

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[48] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[49] General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

[50] General Assembly resolution 61/106, annex I.

[51] General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

[52] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[53] A/63/538-E/2009/4, annex.

15. *Further recognizes* that a people-centred framework for social development is critical to helping to build a culture of cooperation and partnership, and to responding to the global challenges and threats that hinder social integration, social harmony and social cohesion, in order to promote social development throughout the world;

16. *Recognizes* that social integration policies should be based on respect for human dignity and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages Governments to implement their social integration policies at the national and local levels, in accordance with their international human rights obligations;

17. *Reaffirms* the importance of the effective participation of people in civic, social, economic and political activities as an essential part of promoting social integration, and in this regard encourages Governments to increase the participation of citizens and communities in the planning and implementation of social integration policies and strategies aimed at achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work;

18. *Recognizes* that there is an urgent need to eliminate physical and social barriers with the aim of creating a society accessible for all, with special emphasis on measures to meet the needs and interests of those who face obstacles in participating fully in society;

19. *Stresses* that policies and strategies designed to achieve poverty eradication, full employment and decent work for all should include specific measures to promote gender equality, empowerment of women and equal access to opportunities and social protection and foster social integration for social groups such as youth, persons with disabilities and older persons, as well as migrants and indigenous peoples;

20. *Reaffirms* the commitment to the empowerment of women and gender equality, as well as mainstreaming of gender perspectives in all relevant policies and strategies, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as strengthening their economic independence;

21. *Recognizes* that the social integration of people living in poverty should encompass addressing and meeting their basic human needs, including nutrition, health, water, sanitation, housing and access to education and employment, through integrated development strategies, and reaffirms that the provision of basic social services in these areas should be seen as a means of fighting poverty and exclusion and promoting social integration;

22. *Recognizes also* that the new information technologies and new approaches to access to and use of technologies by people living in poverty can help in fulfilling social development goals, and therefore recognizes the need to facilitate access to such technologies;

23. *Reaffirms* that social integration policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to education for all, employment, basic social services and health care, including nutrition, water, sanitation and housing, and address the challenges posed by globalization and market-driven reforms to social development in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

24. *Stresses* the importance of eradicating illiteracy and promoting for all equal access to and opportunities for quality education, skills development and quality training as essential means for participation and integration in society;

25. *Recognizes* the importance of providing effective social protection to achieve equity, equality, inclusion in society and in the labour market, social justice, including solidarity among generations, stability and cohesion of societies;

26. *Notes* the joint crisis initiatives launched by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination in 2009 related to the promotion of employment and social protection which aim at advocating for and advising Member States on the provision of social protection floors, boosting full employment and decent work, and public spending in ways that will support the efforts of Member States to promote more inclusive and sustainable social and economic development;

27. *Urges* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, to develop systems of social protection and to extend or broaden, as appropriate, their effectiveness and coverage, including for workers in the informal economy, recognizing the need for social protection systems to provide social security and support labour-market participation, invites the International Labour Organization to strengthen its social protection strategies, including assistance to countries in building social protection floors and policies on extending social security coverage, and also urges Governments, while taking account of national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in, or vulnerable to, poverty and to give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems;

28. *Encourages* Governments to continue developing socially inclusive policies and incorporating them into national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, and to give due consideration to developing national evaluation frameworks for social development, including possible benchmarks and indicators to measure the social integration and well-being of the population;

29. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, such as civil society organizations, including workers' and employers' organizations, as well as corporations and small and medium-sized businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals, and in this regard stresses the importance of strong political leadership, adequate financing and technical support;

30. *Encourages* Governments to enable civil society institutions to participate, on a consultative basis, in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies related to the social development of all social groups, in order to take into account their needs;

31. *Stresses* the importance of a conducive international environment, in particular enhanced international cooperation, to support national efforts towards promoting social integration, including the fulfilment of all commitments on official development assistance, debt relief, market access, financial and technical support and capacity-building;

32. *Invites* Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations and development partners to exchange views and share information on good policies and practices for mainstreaming social inclusion into social and economic policies at the national, regional and international levels aimed at achieving equity, equality, social inclusion, protection and cohesion, and recognizes existing efforts in this regard;

33. *Encourages* Governments to participate fully in the discussions on social protection at the one hundredth session of the International Labour Conference in 2011 and at its preparatory meetings;

34. *Requests* the United Nations system to support national efforts to achieve social development, in particular, by fostering social integration at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels in a coherent, coordinated and results-based manner;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-ninth session and to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session as part of the report under the agenda item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special

session of the General Assembly", and looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General that the Assembly, in its resolution 64/135, requested be submitted to it at its sixty-fifth session, which should include information related to challenges to and prospects for full implementation by Member States of the outcome of the World Summit and the twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly.

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/13. Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[39] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session,[40] as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Noting that the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[50] which is both a human rights treaty and a development tool, provides an opportunity to strengthen the policies related to and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, thereby contributing to the realization of a "society for all" in the twenty-first century,

Recalling the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[54] the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities[55] and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

Recalling also its previous resolutions concerning persons with disabilities and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly,

Acknowledging the fact that the majority of the 690 million persons with disabilities in the world live in conditions of poverty, and in this regard recognizing the critical need to address the negative impact of poverty on persons with disabilities,

Noting that persons with disabilities make up an estimated 10 per cent of the world's population, of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries, and recognizing the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts, in particular for developing countries,

Convinced that addressing the profound social, cultural and economic disadvantage experienced by many persons with disabilities, and that promoting the use of universal design, as appropriate, and the progressive removal of barriers to their full and effective participation in all aspects of development, as well as promoting their economic, social and cultural rights, will further the equalization of opportunities and contribute to the realization of a "society for all" in the twenty-first century,

Bearing in mind that the Convention provides a comprehensive normative framework, as well as specific guidance, for mainstreaming disability,

Underlining the importance of mobilizing resources at all levels for the successful implementation of the World Programme of Action and the Convention, and recognizing the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts, in particular in developing countries,

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[54] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation I (IV).

[55] General Assembly resolution 48/96, annex.

Recognizing that achieving the mainstreaming of disability at all levels remains a major challenge and that, therefore, further efforts are required to give practical meaning to the concept of mainstreaming and its realization in United Nations activities in the development agenda,

Welcoming the fact that, since the opening for signature on 30 March 2007 of the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto,[56] one hundred and forty-seven States have signed and ninety-two States have ratified the Convention and eighty-nine States have signed and fifty-four States have ratified the Optional Protocol, and one regional integration organization has signed the Convention,

Noting that, in the report of the Secretary-General,[57] it is stated that information on and experience in the implementation of disability mainstreaming in the development agenda is limited, acknowledging that international, regional, subregional and national efforts to mainstream disability in the development agenda are relatively new and ongoing, and urging further progress in this regard,

Noting also the progress made by the Inter-Agency Support Group on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the United Nations Development Group Task Team on Disability in mainstreaming disability in the development agenda, including in the work of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and urging further progress towards mainstreaming disability in their development agendas,

Recognizing that the forthcoming high-level plenary meeting to review the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in 2010 is an important opportunity to enhance efforts to realize the Goals for all, including persons with disabilities,

Recognizing also that the annual ministerial review, which is to focus on implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women, provides an opportunity to highlight the situation of women and girls with disabilities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[57]

2. *Calls upon* those States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[50] and the Optional Protocol thereto[56] as a matter of priority;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to enable persons with disabilities to participate as agents and beneficiaries of development, in particular in all efforts aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals, by ensuring that programmes and policies, namely those aimed at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development, are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

4. *Encourages* international cooperation in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, including through global partnerships for development, which are crucial for the realization of the Goals for all, including persons with disabilities;

5. *Recognizes* the need to promote participation, consultation, inclusion and integration of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in mainstreaming disability in the development agenda;

6. *Recognizes also* the need to promote accessibility to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communication, for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development, and to take measures to make, inter alia, the environment and transport accessible to all persons with disabilities, and to provide accessible information and communications technologies;

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[56] General Assembly resolution 61/106, annex II.

[57] E/CN.5/2010/6.

7. *Urges* Member States:

(*a*) To mainstream disability, including the perspective of persons with disabilities, into the design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies, programmes and strategies, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to support, upon request, as appropriate, national and regional efforts and plans to develop methodologies and tools and to promote capacity-building and evaluation;

(*b*) To conduct reviews and assessments, analysing the extent to which disability is mainstreamed effectively in the development agenda, with a view to identifying best practices and eliminating gaps between policy and implementation;

(*c*) To conduct disability awareness-raising campaigns and education and training activities for all those involved in the development agenda, in order to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations system, including relevant agencies, funds and programmes, in accordance with their respective mandates:

(*a*) To share their best practices, information, tools and methodologies on the mainstreaming of disability in their activities, through appropriate means, and to review them periodically, in order to take a coherent and coordinated approach to disability issues within the United Nations operational framework;

(*b*) To conduct disability education and awareness-raising campaigns and to step up efforts to recruit persons with disabilities at all levels, including in field positions;

(*c*) To enhance their accountability, including at the highest levels of decision-making, in the work of mainstreaming disability in the development agenda, including in the assessment of the impact of development efforts on the situation of persons with disabilities;

9. *Encourages* all Member States, concerned intergovernmental organizations and international and regional organizations, civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities, and the private sector to engage in cooperative arrangements that aim at providing the necessary technical and expert assistance to enhance capacities in mainstreaming disability, including the perspective of persons with disabilities, in the development agenda, and in this regard encourages the Secretariat and other relevant bodies to find improved ways to enhance international technical cooperation;

10. *Urges* Member States and relevant entities of the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, and invites international and regional organizations, including regional integration organizations, as appropriate, and financial institutions to take concrete measures to mainstream disability, including the perspective of persons with disabilities and accessibility requirements, into development cooperation and development finance activities;

11. *Stresses* the need to enhance accountability in the work of mainstreaming disability in the development agenda, including in the assessment of the impact of development efforts on the situation of persons with disabilities;

12. *Welcomes* the appointment of a new Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development for the period 2009–2011;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the coordination of the United Nations on mainstreaming disability into all policies and activities, for submission to the Commission for Social Development at its fiftieth session.

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/14. Future implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002,[48] the systematic review of its implementation by Member States was requested as being essential for its success in improving the quality of life of older persons,

Recalling also that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2003/14 of 21 July 2003, invited Governments, the United Nations system and civil society to participate in a "bottom-up" approach to the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 42/1 of 13 February 2004, the Commission for Social Development decided to undertake the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action every five years,[58]

Recognizing the need to incorporate a gender perspective in all measures concerning older persons,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[59] which was based on the results of the first review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to participate effectively in the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[48] inter alia, through national strategies and policies and by improving data collection and sharing ideas, information and good practices, bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General containing the strategic framework for future implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;[60]

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to mainstream ageing into their policy agendas, bearing in mind the crucial importance of family, intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for social development and the realization of all human rights for older persons, and to prevent age discrimination and provide social integration;

3. *Urges* Member States to consider including in their national strategies, inter alia, policy implementation approaches, such as empowerment and participation, gender equality, awareness-raising and capacity development, and essential policy implementation tools such as evidence-based policymaking, mainstreaming, participatory approaches and indicators;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt appropriate measures, including, if necessary, legislative measures to promote and protect the rights of older persons and measures aimed at providing economic and social security and health care, while mainstreaming a gender perspective, full participation of older persons in the decision-making processes affecting their lives and ageing with dignity;

5. *Also calls upon* Member States to take concrete measures to further protect and assist older persons in emergency situations, in accordance with the Madrid Plan of Action;

6. *Encourages* Member States to promote the development of regional and subregional networks of experts and practitioners from Governments, non-governmental organizations, academia and the private sector in order to increase the potential for policy action on ageing;

7. *Invites* Member States to continue reviewing their national capacity for policy development concerning older persons and demographic ageing, with a view to implementing appropriate measures to enhance their national capacity in this area of policy development, as necessary;

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[58] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 6* (E/2004/26), chap. I, sect. E.

[59] E/CN.5/2010/4.

[60] E/CN.5/2009/5.

8. *Recommends* that Member States strengthen their networks of national focal points on ageing, work with the regional commissions to exchange information on best practices and undertake a range of awareness-raising activities, including enlisting the assistance of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to expand media coverage on ageing issues;

9. *Invites* Member States and all other major national and international stakeholders to continue their cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, as the United Nations global focal point on ageing, in further implementing the Madrid Plan of Action;

10. *Encourages* Member States to consider how best the international framework of norms and standards can ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of older persons, including, as appropriate, the possibility of instituting new policies, instruments or measures to further improve the situation of older persons;

11. *Recognizes* the important role of various international and regional organizations that deal with training, capacity-building, policy design and monitoring at the national and regional levels in promoting and facilitating the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

12. *Acknowledges* the essential contributions of the United Nations regional commissions to the implementation, review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, including the organization of regional review and appraisal meetings and the preparation of their outcome documents, and calls upon the Secretary-General to strengthen the work of the regional commissions, including their focal points on ageing, to enable them to continue their regional implementation activities;

13. *Encourages* the international community, including international and bilateral donors, to enhance international cooperation, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, to support national efforts to eradicate poverty in order to ensure sustainable social and economic support for older persons, including by strengthening their national capacity in the area of policy development and implementation with regard to older persons, while bearing in mind that countries have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development;

14. *Encourages* the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support national and regional efforts, to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate and specific information on ageing and gender, for example, for policy planning, monitoring and evaluation;

15. *Decides* that the procedure for the second review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action shall follow the set procedure of the first review and appraisal exercise and shall include preparatory activities at the national and regional levels, including those conducted by the regional commissions, to conclude in 2012;

16. *Decides also* to conduct the second global review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action in 2013 at the fifty-first session of the Commission for Social Development;

17. *Endorses* the theme "Full implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing: social situation, well-being and dignity, development and the full realization of all human rights for older persons" for the second review and appraisal exercise, and encourages Member States to work on awareness-raising on this theme;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/15. Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[29] and the Beijing Declaration[61] and Platform for Action[18] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, and, in particular, the determination of Governments to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women,

"*Reaffirming also* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[62] as well as the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled 'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century'[28] and the declarations adopted at the forty-ninth[63] and fifty-fourth[64] sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women,

"*Recognizing* that the term 'women', except where otherwise specified, encompasses 'girl children',

"*Reaffirming* the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirming that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[65] and other international human rights instruments and that its elimination is an integral part of efforts towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women,

"*Stressing* that States have the obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls, and must exercise due diligence to prevent and investigate acts of violence against women and girls and punish the perpetrators, eliminate impunity and provide protection to the victims, and that failure to do so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of preventing violence against migrant women through the implementation, inter alia, of measures aimed at combating racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance,

"*Deeply concerned* that all forms of discrimination, including racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination and disadvantage, can lead to the targeting or particular vulnerability to violence of girls and some groups of women, such as women belonging to minority groups, indigenous women, refugee and internally displaced women, migrant women, women living in rural or remote communities, destitute women, women in institutions or in detention, women with disabilities, elderly women, widows, women in situations of armed conflict, women who are otherwise discriminated against, including on the basis of HIV status, and women victims of commercial sexual exploitation,

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[61] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[62] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[63] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A; see also decision 2005/232.

[64] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2010/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A; see also decision 2010/232.

[65] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

"*Greatly concerned* that some groups of women, such as migrant women, refugees and women in detention, in situations of armed conflict or in territories under occupation, might be more vulnerable to violence,

"*Recognizing* that women's poverty and lack of empowerment, as well as their marginalization resulting from their exclusion from social policies and from the benefits of sustained development, can place them at increased risk of violence and that violence against women impedes the social and economic development of communities and States, as well as the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 52/86 of 12 December 1997, in which it adopted the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 61/143 of 19 December 2006, 62/133 of 18 December 2007, 63/155 of 18 December 2008 and 64/137 of 18 December 2009 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women,

"*Recalling also* the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted at the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[66] in which Governments recognized that comprehensive crime prevention strategies could significantly reduce crime and victimization and urged that such strategies be developed at the local, national and international levels and that they, inter alia, take into account the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[67] and emphasized the importance of promoting the interests of victims of crime, including taking account of their gender,

"*Taking note* of Human Rights Council resolution 11/2 of 17 June 2009 on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women,[68]

"*Recalling* the inclusion of gender-related crimes and crimes of sexual violence in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[69] as well as the recognition by the ad hoc international criminal tribunals that rape can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide or torture,

"*Expressing deep concern* about the pervasiveness of violence against women in all its forms and manifestations worldwide, and reiterating the need to intensify efforts to address that challenge,

"*Recognizing* that effective and integrated criminal justice responses to violence against women require close cooperation among all key stakeholders, including law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, victim advocates, health professionals and forensic scientists,

"*Stressing* the importance of a comprehensive, well-coordinated, effective and adequately resourced response by the United Nations system to all forms of violence against women,

"*Recalling* the joint dialogue of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on addressing violence against women through legal reform, held in New York on 4 March 2009 within the framework of the fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women,

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[66] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

[67] Resolution 2002/13, annex.

[68] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/64/53), chap. III, sect. A.

[69] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

"*Recalling also* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decision 17/1 of 18 April 2008,[70] in which the Commission requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an intergovernmental group of experts with equitable geographical representation, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, to review and update, as appropriate, the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"1. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State, by private persons or by non-State actors, and calls for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State;

"2. *Stresses* that 'violence against women' means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life;

"3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work done at the meeting of the intergovernmental expert group to review and update the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 23 to 25 March 2009;[71]

"4. *Adopts* the guidelines in the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, annexed to the present resolution;

"5. *Urges* Member States to end impunity for violence against women by investigating, prosecuting with due process and punishing all perpetrators, by ensuring that women have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice and by holding up to public scrutiny and countering those attitudes that foster, justify or tolerate any form of violence against women;

"6. *Also urges* Member States to enhance their mechanisms and procedures for protecting victims of violence against women in the criminal justice system, taking into account, inter alia, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[72] and to provide to that end specialized counselling and assistance;

"7. *Calls upon* Member States to advance effective crime prevention and criminal justice strategies that address violence against women, including strategies aimed at preventing revictimization by, inter alia, removing barriers that prevent victims from seeking safety, including barriers related to custody of children, access to shelter and availability of legal assistance;

"8. *Also calls upon* Member States to develop and implement crime prevention policies and programmes to promote the safety of women in the home and in society at large in a manner that reflects the realities of women's lives and addresses their distinct needs, taking into account, inter alia, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime[67] and the important contribution that educational and public awareness-raising initiatives provide to the promotion of the safety of women;

"9. *Urges* Member States to evaluate and review their legislation and legal principles, procedures, policies, programmes and practices relating to crime prevention and criminal justice matters, in a manner consistent with their legal systems and drawing upon the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures, to determine if they are adequate to prevent and eliminate violence against women or if they have a negative impact on women and, if they do, to modify them in order to ensure that women enjoy fair and equal treatment;

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[70] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 10* (E/2008/30), chap. I, sect. D.

[71] See E/CN.15/2010/2.

[72] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

"10. *Also urges* Member States to take into account the special needs and vulnerabilities of women within the criminal justice system, especially women in detention, pregnant inmates and women with children born in detention, including through the development of policies and programmes to address such needs, taking into account relevant international standards and norms;

"11. *Further urges* Member States to recognize the needs and special vulnerabilities of women and children in situations of armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, migrant women, refugee women and women subject to forms of violence because of their nationality, ethnicity, religion or language;

"12. *Urges* Member States to provide appropriate assistance to women victims of violence, including by ensuring that those women have access to adequate legal representation where appropriate, in particular so that they can make informed decisions regarding, inter alia, legal proceedings and issues relating to family law;

"13. *Invites* Member States to establish a multidisciplinary, coordinated response to sexual assault that includes specially trained police, prosecutors, judges, forensic examiners and victim support services to contribute to the well-being of the victim and increase the likelihood of the successful apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the offender and to prevent revictimization;

"14. *Encourages* Member States to design and support programmes to empower women, both politically and economically, in order to assist in preventing violence against women, in particular through their participation in decision-making processes;

"15. *Calls upon* Member States to set up and strengthen mechanisms for the systematic collection of data on violence against women with a view to assessing the scope and prevalence of such violence and to guiding the design, implementation and funding of effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses;

"16. *Urges* Member States and the United Nations system to give attention to, and encourages greater international cooperation in, systematic research and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data, including data disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant information, on the extent, nature and consequences of violence against women and on the impact and effectiveness of policies and programmes for combating violence, welcomes in that context the establishment of the Secretary-General's coordinated database on violence against women,[73] and urges Member States and the United Nations system to regularly provide information for inclusion in the database;

"17. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support national efforts to promote the empowerment of women and gender equality in order to enhance national efforts to eliminate violence against women, including by strengthening throughout its programme of work its crime prevention and criminal justice efforts in response to violence against women;

"18. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States and invites the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue to offer training and capacity-building opportunities, in particular for practitioners working in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice and providers of support services to victims of violence against women, and to make available and disseminate information on successful intervention models, preventive programmes and other practices;

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[73] Available from www.un.org/esa/vawdatabase.

"19. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to intensify its efforts to ensure the widest possible use and dissemination of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures, including through the development or revision of relevant tools, such as handbooks, training manuals, programmes and modules, including online capacity-building modules for each section of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures, as an efficient and practical way to disseminate the relevant content, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for that purpose, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

"20. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen coordination in its activities in the area of violence against women with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, so as to make efficient use of the financial, technical, material and human resources in the application of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

"21. *Also invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to cooperate with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat in the development of training material based on the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures for military, police and civilian personnel of peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations;

"22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

"Annex

"Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

"Preamble

"1. The multifaceted nature of violence against women necessitates different strategies to respond to the diverse manifestations of violence and the various settings in which it occurs, both in private and in public life, whether committed in the home, the workplace, educational and training institutions, the community or society, in custody or in situations of armed conflict or natural disaster. In the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the importance of adopting a systematic, comprehensive, coordinated, multisectoral and sustained approach to fighting violence against women is recognized. The practical measures, strategies and activities described below can be introduced in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to address violence against women. Except where otherwise specified, the term 'women' encompasses 'girl children'.

"2. Violence against women exists in every country in the world as a pervasive violation of human rights and a major impediment to achieving gender equality, development and peace. Violence against women is rooted in historically unequal power relations between men and women. All forms of violence against women seriously violate and impair or nullify the enjoyment by women of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and have serious immediate and long-term implications for health, including sexual and reproductive health, for example through increased vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, and public safety, and have a negative impact on the psychological, social and economic development of individuals, families, communities and States.

"3. Violence against women is often embedded in and supported by social values, cultural patterns and practices. The criminal justice system and legislators are not immune to such values and thus have not always regarded violence against women with the same seriousness as other types of violence. Therefore, it is important that States strongly condemn all forms of violence against women and refrain from invoking any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligation with respect to its elimination and that the criminal justice system recognize violence against women as a gender-related problem and as an expression of power and inequality.

"4. Violence against women is defined in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[29] and reiterated in the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women[18] to mean any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures build on the measures adopted by Governments in the Platform for Action, which was adopted in 1995 and subsequently reaffirmed in 2000 and 2005, the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice adopted in 1997,[74] and relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 61/143 and 63/155, bearing in mind that some groups of women are especially exposed and vulnerable to violence.

"5. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures specifically acknowledge the need for an active policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies, programmes and practices to ensure gender equality and equal and fair access to justice, as well as establishing the goal of gender balance in all areas of decision-making, including those related to the elimination of violence against women. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures should be applied as guidelines in a manner consistent with relevant international instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[65] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[31] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[75] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[30] the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[76] the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[69] and the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[67] with a view to furthering their fair and effective implementation. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures reaffirm the commitment of States to promote gender equality and empower women with a view to meeting Goal 3 of the Millennium Development Goals.

"6. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures should be endorsed by national legislation and implemented by Member States and other entities in a manner consistent with the right to equality before the law, while also recognizing that gender equality may sometimes require the adoption of different approaches that acknowledge the different ways in which violence affects women as compared to men. Member States should ensure that women have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice in order to facilitate efforts by Governments to prevent and sanction acts of violence against women through comprehensive and coordinated policies and strategies, and to deal with all forms of violence against women within the criminal justice system.

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[74] General Assembly resolution 52/86, annex.

[75] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

[76] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

"7. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize that crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women must be focused on the needs of victims and empower individual women who are victims of violence. They aim to ensure that prevention and intervention efforts are made to not only stop and appropriately sanction violence against women, but also restore a sense of dignity and control to the victims of such violence.

"8. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures aim to contribute to de jure and de facto equality between women and men. They do not give preferential treatment to women but aim to ensure that any inequalities or forms of discrimination that women face in accessing justice, particularly in respect of acts of violence, are redressed.

"9. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize that sexual violence is an issue of international peace and security, as outlined in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008 on women and peace and security, particularly the need for parties to armed conflict to adopt prevention and protection measures in order to end sexual violence.

"10. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize that some special groups of women are particularly vulnerable to violence, either because of their nationality, ethnicity, religion or language or because they belong to an indigenous group, are migrants, are stateless, are refugees, live in underdeveloped, rural or remote communities, are homeless, are in institutions or in detention, have disabilities, are elderly, are widowed or live in conflict, post-conflict or disaster situations and, as such, require special attention, intervention and protection in the development of crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women.

"11. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize advances in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and the importance of investing in the prevention of violence against women.

"12. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize that States have the obligation to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people, including women, and that they must exercise due diligence and take relevant measures to prevent, investigate and punish the perpetrators of violence against women, to eliminate impunity and to provide protection to the victims, and that failure to do so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of women's human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"I. Guiding principles

"13. Member States are urged:

"(*a*) To be guided by the overall principle that effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women are human rights-based, manage risk and promote victim safety and empowerment while ensuring offender accountability;

"(*b*) To develop mechanisms to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated, systematic and sustained approach for the implementation of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures at the national, regional and international levels;

"(*c*) To promote the involvement and participation of all relevant sectors of government and civil society and other stakeholders in the implementation process;

"(*d*) To commit adequate and sustained resources and develop monitoring mechanisms to ensure their effective implementation and oversight;

"(*e*) To take into account in the implementation of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures the varying needs of women subjected to violence.

"II. Criminal law

"14. Member States are urged:

"(*a*) To review, evaluate and update their national laws, policies, codes, procedures, programmes and practices, especially their criminal laws, on an ongoing basis to ensure and guarantee their value, comprehensiveness and effectiveness in eliminating all forms of violence against women and to remove provisions that allow for or condone violence against women or that increase the vulnerability or revictimization of women who have been subject to violence;

"(*b*) To review, evaluate and update their criminal and civil laws in order to ensure that all forms of violence against women are criminalized and prohibited and, if not, to adopt measures to do so, including measures aimed at preventing violence against women, protecting, empowering and supporting survivors, adequately punishing perpetrators and ensuring available remedies for victims;

"(*c*) To review, evaluate and update their criminal laws in order to ensure that:

"(i) Persons who are brought before the courts on judicial matters in respect of violent crimes or who are convicted of such crimes can be restricted in their possession and use of firearms and other regulated weapons, within the framework of their national legal systems;

"(ii) Individuals can be prohibited or restrained, within the framework of their national legal systems, from harassing, intimidating or threatening women;

"(iii) The laws on sexual violence adequately protect all persons against sexual acts that are not based on the consent of both parties;

"(iv) The law protects all children against sexual violence, sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation and sexual harassment, including crimes committed through the use of new information technologies, including the Internet;

"(v) Harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation, in all their forms, are criminalized as serious offences under the law;

"(vi) Trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, is criminalized;

"(vii) Individuals who are serving in the armed forces or in United Nations peacekeeping operations are investigated and punished for committing acts of violence against women;

"(*d*) To continually review, evaluate and update their national laws, policies, practices and procedures, taking into account all relevant international legal instruments, in order to effectively respond to violence against women, including to ensure that such measures complement and are consistent with the criminal justice system's response to such violence and that civil law decisions reached in marital dissolutions, child custody decisions and other family law proceedings for cases involving domestic violence or child abuse adequately safeguard victims and the best interests of children;

"(*e*) To review and, where appropriate, revise, amend or abolish any laws, regulations, policies, practices and customs that discriminate against women or have a discriminatory impact on women, and to ensure that provisions of multiple legal systems, where they exist, comply with international human rights obligations, commitments and principles, in particular the principle of non-discrimination.

"III. Criminal procedure

"15. Member States are urged to review, evaluate and update their criminal procedures, as appropriate and taking into account all relevant international legal instruments, in order to ensure that:

"(*a*) The police and other law enforcement agencies have, with judicial authorization where required by national law, adequate powers to enter premises and conduct arrests in cases of violence against women and to take immediate measures to ensure the safety of victims;

"(*b*) The primary responsibility for initiating investigations and prosecutions lies with the police and prosecution authorities and does not rest with women subjected to violence, regardless of the level or form of violence;

"(*c*) Women subjected to violence are enabled to testify in criminal proceedings through adequate measures that facilitate such testimony by protecting the privacy, identity and dignity of the women; ensure safety during legal proceedings; and avoid 'secondary victimization'.[77] In jurisdictions where the safety of the victim cannot be guaranteed, refusing to testify should not constitute a criminal or other offence;

"(*d*) Evidentiary rules are non-discriminatory; all relevant evidence can be brought before the court; rules and principles of defence do not discriminate against women; and 'honour' or 'provocation' cannot be invoked by perpetrators of violence against women to escape criminal responsibility;

"(*e*) The credibility of a complainant in a sexual violence case is understood to be the same as that of a complainant in any other criminal proceeding; the introduction of the complainant's sexual history in both civil and criminal proceedings is prohibited when it is unrelated to the case; and no adverse inference is drawn solely from a delay of any length between the alleged commission of a sexual offence and the reporting thereof;

"(*f*) People who perpetrate acts of violence against women while voluntarily under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other substances are not exempted from criminal responsibility;

"(*g*) Evidence of prior acts of violence, abuse, stalking and exploitation by the perpetrator is considered during court proceedings, in accordance with the principles of national criminal law;

"(*h*) Police and courts have the authority to issue and enforce protection and restraining or barring orders in cases of violence against women, including removal of the perpetrator from the domicile, prohibiting further contact with the victim and other affected parties, inside and outside the domicile; to issue and enforce child support and custody orders; and to impose penalties for breaches of those orders. If such powers cannot be granted to the police, measures must be taken to ensure timely access to court decisions in order to ensure swift action by the court. Such protective measures should not be dependent on the initiation of a criminal case;

"(*i*) Comprehensive services are provided and protection measures are taken when necessary to ensure the safety, privacy and dignity of victims and their families at all stages of the criminal justice process, without prejudice to the victim's ability or willingness to participate in an investigation or prosecution, and to protect them from intimidation and retaliation, including by establishing comprehensive witness and victim protection programmes;

"(*j*) Safety risks, including the vulnerability of victims, are taken into account in decisions concerning non-custodial or quasi-custodial sentences, the granting of bail, conditional release, parole or probation, especially when dealing with repeat and dangerous offenders;

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[77] 'Secondary victimization' is victimization that occurs not as a direct result of a criminal act but through the inadequate response of institutions and individuals to the victim.

"(*k*) Claims of self-defence by women who have been victims of violence, particularly in cases of battered woman syndrome,[78] are taken into account in investigations, prosecutions and sentences against them;

"(*l*) All procedures and complaint mechanisms are accessible to women who are victims of violence without fear of reprisal or discrimination.

"IV. Police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials

"16. Member States are urged, within the framework of their national legal systems, as appropriate and taking into account all relevant international legal instruments:

"(*a*) To ensure that the applicable provisions of laws, policies, procedures, programmes and practices related to violence against women are consistently and effectively implemented by the criminal justice system and supported by relevant regulations as appropriate;

"(*b*) To develop mechanisms to ensure a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, coordinated, systematic and sustained response to violence against women in order to increase the likelihood of successful apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the offender, contribute to the well-being and safety of the victim and prevent secondary victimization;

"(*c*) To promote the use of specialized expertise in the police, among prosecution authorities and in other criminal justice agencies, including through the establishment, where possible, of specialized units or personnel and specialized courts or dedicated court time, and to ensure that all police officers, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials receive regular and institutionalized training to sensitize them to gender and child-related issues and to build their capacity with regard to violence against women;

"(*d*) To promote the development and implementation of appropriate policies among different criminal justice agencies to ensure coordinated, consistent and effective responses to violence perpetrated against women by personnel within such agencies and to ensure that attitudes of criminal justice officials that foster, justify or tolerate violence against women are held up to public scrutiny and sanction;

"(*e*) To develop and implement policies and appropriate responses regarding the investigation and collection of evidence that take into account the unique needs and perspectives of victims of violence, respect their dignity and integrity and minimize intrusion into their lives while abiding by standards for the collection of evidence;

"(*f*) To ensure that criminal justice officials and victims' advocates conduct risk assessments that indicate the level or extent of harm that victims may be subjected to based on their vulnerability, the threats to which they are exposed, the presence of weapons and other determining factors;

"(*g*) To ensure that laws, policies, procedures and practices pertaining to decisions on the arrest, detention and terms of any form of release of the perpetrator take into account the need for the safety of the victim and others related through family, socially or otherwise and that such procedures also prevent further acts of violence;

"(*h*) To establish a registration system for judicial protection, restraining or barring orders, where such orders are permitted by national law, so that police or criminal justice officials can quickly determine whether such an order is in force;

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[78] Battered woman syndrome is suffered by women who, because of repeated violent acts by an intimate partner, may suffer depression and are unable to take any independent action that would allow them to escape the abuse, including refusing to press charges or to accept offers of support.

"(*i*) To empower and equip police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials to respond promptly to incidents of violence against women, including by drawing on a rapid court order, where appropriate, and by taking measures to ensure the fast and efficient management of cases;

"(*j*) To ensure that the exercise of powers by police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials is undertaken according to the rule of law and codes of conduct and that such officials are held accountable for any infringement thereof through appropriate oversight and accountability mechanisms;

"(*k*) To ensure gender-equitable representation in the police force and other agencies of the justice system, particularly at the decision-making and managerial levels;

"(*l*) To provide victims of violence, where possible, with the right to speak to a female officer, whether it be the police or any other criminal justice official;

"(*m*) To develop new or improve existing model procedures and resource material and disseminate such procedures and material, to help criminal justice officials to identify, prevent and deal with violence against women, including by assisting and supporting women subjected to violence in a manner that is sensitive and responsive to their needs;

"(*n*) To provide adequate psychological support to police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials to prevent their vicarious victimization.

"V. Sentencing and corrections

"17. Recognizing the serious nature of violence against women and the need for crime prevention and criminal justice responses that are commensurate with that severity, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

"(*a*) To review, evaluate and update sentencing policies and procedures in order to ensure that they:

"(i) Hold offenders accountable for their acts related to violence against women;

"(ii) Denounce and deter violence against women;

"(iii) Stop violent behaviour;

"(iv) Promote victim and community safety, including by separating the offender from the victim and, if necessary, from society;

"(v) Take into account the impact on victims and their family members of sentences imposed on perpetrators;

"(vi) Provide sanctions that ensure that the perpetrators of violence against women are sentenced in a manner commensurate with the severity of the offence;

"(vii) Provide reparations for harm caused as a result of the violence;

"(viii) Promote the rehabilitation of the perpetrator, including by promoting a sense of responsibility in offenders and, where appropriate, reintegrating perpetrators into the community;

"(*b*) To ensure that their national laws take into account specific circumstances as aggravating factors for sentencing purposes, including, for example, repeated violent acts, abuse of a position of trust or authority, perpetration of violence against a spouse or a person in a close relationship with the perpetrator and perpetration of violence against a person under 18 years of age;

"(*c*) To ensure the right of a victim of violence to be notified of the offender's release from detention or imprisonment;

"(*d*) To take into account, in the sentencing process, the severity of the physical and psychological harm and the impact of victimization, including through victim impact statements;

"(*e*) To make available to the courts, through legislation, a full range of sentencing dispositions to protect the victim, other affected persons and society from further violence, and to rehabilitate the perpetrator, as appropriate;

"(*f*) To develop and evaluate treatment and reintegration/rehabilitation programmes for perpetrators of different types of violence against women that prioritize the safety of the victims;

"(*g*) To ensure that judicial and correctional authorities, as appropriate, monitor perpetrators' compliance with any treatment ordered;

"(*h*) To ensure that there are appropriate measures in place to eliminate violence against women who are detained for any reason;

"(*i*) To provide adequate protection to victims and witnesses of acts of violence before, during and after criminal proceedings.

"VI. Victim support and assistance

"18. Member States are urged, as appropriate and taking into account all relevant international legal instruments, in particular the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power:[72]

"(*a*) To make available to women who have been subjected to violence relevant information on rights, remedies and victim support services and on how to obtain them, in addition to information about their role and opportunities for participating in criminal proceedings and the scheduling, progress and ultimate disposition of the proceedings, as well as any orders against the offender;

"(*b*) To encourage and assist women subjected to violence in lodging and following through on formal complaints by providing protection to the victims and advising them that the responsibility for pursuing charges and prosecuting offenders rests with the police and the prosecution;

"(*c*) To take appropriate measures to prevent hardship during the detection, investigation and prosecution process in order to ensure that victims are treated with dignity and respect, whether they participate in the criminal proceedings or not;

"(*d*) To ensure that women subjected to violence have access to prompt and fair redress for the harm that they have suffered as a result of violence, including the right to seek restitution from the offender or compensation from the State;

"(*e*) To provide court mechanisms and procedures that are accessible and sensitive to the needs of women subjected to violence and that ensure the fair and timely processing of cases;

"(*f*) To provide efficient and easily accessible procedures for issuing restraining or barring orders to protect women and other victims of violence and for ensuring that victims are not held accountable for breaches of such orders;

"(*g*) To recognize that children who have witnessed violence against their parent or another person with whom they have a close relationship are victims of violence and need protection, care and support;

"(*h*) To ensure that women subjected to violence have full access to the civil and criminal justice systems, including access to free legal aid, where appropriate, court support and interpretation services;

"(*i*) To ensure that women subjected to violence have access to qualified personnel who can provide victim advocacy and support services throughout the entire criminal justice process, as well as access to any other independent support persons;

"(*j*) To ensure that all services and legal remedies available to victims of violence against women are also available to immigrant women, trafficked women, refugee women, stateless women and all other women in need of such assistance, and that specialized services for such women are established, where appropriate;

"(*k*) To refrain from penalizing victims who have been trafficked for having entered the country illegally or for having been involved in unlawful activities that they were forced or compelled to carry out.

"VII. Health and social services

"19. Member States, in cooperation with the private sector, relevant non-governmental organizations and professional associations, are urged, as appropriate:

"(*a*) To establish, fund and coordinate a sustainable network of accessible facilities and services for emergency and temporary residential accommodation, health services, including counselling and psychological care, legal assistance and other basic needs for women and their children who are victims of violence or who are at risk of becoming victims of violence;

"(*b*) To establish, fund and coordinate services such as toll-free information lines, professional multidisciplinary counselling and crisis intervention services and support groups in order to benefit women who are victims of violence and their children;

"(*c*) To establish better linkages between health and social services, both public and private, particularly in emergency situations, and criminal justice agencies for the purposes of reporting, recording and responding appropriately to acts of violence against women, while protecting the privacy of women subjected to violence;

"(*d*) To design and sponsor sustainable programmes to prevent and treat alcohol and other substance abuse, given the frequent presence of substance abuse in incidents of violence against women;

"(*e*) To ensure that violent acts and sexual crimes against children are reported to the police and other law enforcement agencies when suspected by the health and social services;

"(*f*) To promote collaboration and coordination among relevant agencies and services, including through the establishment, where possible, of specialized units specifically trained to deal with the complexities and sensitivities of victims involved in cases of violence against women where victims can receive comprehensive assistance, protection and intervention services, including health and social services, legal advice and police assistance;

"(*g*) To ensure that adequate medical, legal and social services sensitive to the needs of victims are in place to enhance the criminal justice management of cases involving violence against women and to encourage the development of specialized health services, including comprehensive, free and confidential forensic examinations by trained health providers and appropriate treatment, including HIV-specific treatment.

"VIII. Training

"20. Member States, in cooperation with relevant non-governmental organizations and professional associations, are urged, as appropriate:

"(*a*) To provide for or to encourage mandatory cross-cultural gender and child-sensitivity training modules for police, criminal justice officials and professionals involved in the criminal justice system on the unacceptability of all forms of violence against women and on their harmful impact and consequences on all those who experience such violence;

"(*b*) To ensure that police, criminal justice officials and other professionals involved in the criminal justice system receive adequate training and continued education on all relevant national laws, policies and programmes, as well as international legal instruments;

"(*c*) To ensure that police, criminal justice officials and other relevant authorities are adequately trained to identify and respond appropriately to the specific needs of women victims of violence, including victims of trafficking; to receive and treat all victims respectfully with a view to avoiding secondary victimization; to handle complaints confidentially; to conduct safety assessments and risk management; and to use and enforce protection orders;

"(*d*) To encourage relevant professional associations to develop enforceable standards of practice and behaviour and codes of conduct that promote justice and gender equality.

"IX. Research and evaluation

"21. Member States, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, relevant entities of the United Nations system, other relevant international organizations, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and professional associations are urged, as appropriate:

"(*a*) To set up and strengthen mechanisms for systematic and coordinated data collection on violence against women;

"(*b*) To develop both modules and dedicated population-based surveys, including crime surveys, for assessing the nature and extent of violence against women;

"(*c*) To collect, analyse and publish data and information, including data and information disaggregated by gender, for use in carrying out needs assessments, taking decisions and developing policy in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular concerning:

"(i) The different forms of violence against women; the causes, risk factors and levels of severity of such violence; and the consequences and impacts of such violence, including on different population subgroups;

"(ii) The extent to which economic deprivation and exploitation are linked to violence against women;

"(iii) The patterns, trends and indicators of violence against women, women's feelings of insecurity in the public and private spheres and factors that can reduce such feelings of insecurity;

"(iv) The relationship between the victim and the offender;

"(v) The effect of various types of interventions on the individual offender and on the reduction and elimination of violence against women as a whole;

"(vi) The use of weapons and of drugs, alcohol and other substances in cases of violence against women;

"(vii) The relationship between victimization or exposure to violence and subsequent violent activity;

"(viii) The relationship between the violence experienced by women and women's vulnerability to other types of abuse;

"(ix) The consequences of violence on those who witness it, particularly within the family;

"(*d*) To monitor, and publish annual reports on, the number of cases of violence against women reported to the police as well as other criminal justice agencies, including arrest and clearance rates, prosecution and case disposition of the offenders and the prevalence of violence against women; in doing so, use should be made of data derived from population-based surveys. Such reports should disaggregate data by type of violence and include, for example, information on the sex of the perpetrator and his or her relationship to the victim;

"(*e*) To evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in meeting the needs of women subjected to violence, including with regard to the way in which the criminal justice system treats victims and witnesses of acts of violence, the use it makes of different intervention models and the degree to which it cooperates with providers of services to victims and witnesses, as well as to evaluate and assess the impact of current legislation, rules and procedures relating to violence against women;

"(*f*) To evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of offender treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including victims and victim service providers;

"(*g*) To be guided by existing ongoing efforts at the international level to develop a set of indicators to measure violence against women and to ensure a multisectoral, coordinated approach to the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of data-collection initiatives;

"(*h*) To ensure that data on violence against women are collected in a way that respects the confidentiality and human rights of women and does not jeopardize their safety;

"(*i*) To encourage and provide sufficient financial support for research on violence against women.

"X. Crime prevention measures

"22. Member States and the private sector, relevant non-governmental organizations and professional associations are urged, as appropriate:

"(*a*) To develop and implement relevant and effective public awareness and public education initiatives, as well as school programmes and curricula, that prevent violence against women by promoting respect for human rights, equality, cooperation, mutual respect and shared responsibilities between women and men;

"(*b*) To develop codes of conduct for personnel in public and private entities that prohibit violence against women, including sexual harassment, and include safe complaint and referral procedures;

"(*c*) To develop multidisciplinary and gender-sensitive approaches within public and private entities that seek to prevent violence against women, especially through partnerships between law enforcement officials and services specialized in the protection of women victims of violence;

"(*d*) To develop programmes to assess perceptions of public safety and to develop safety planning, environmental design and management of public space in order to reduce the risk of violence against women;

"(*e*) To set up outreach programmes and provide relevant information to women about gender roles, women's human rights and the social, health, legal and economic aspects of violence against women in order to empower women to protect themselves and their children against all forms of violence;

"(*f*) To set up outreach programmes for offenders or persons identified as potential offenders in order to promote non-violent behaviour and attitudes and respect for equality and the rights of women;

"(*g*) To develop and disseminate, in a manner appropriate to the audience concerned, including in educational institutions at all levels, information and awareness-raising materials on the different forms of violence that are perpetrated against women and the availability of relevant programmes that include information on the relevant provisions of criminal law, the functions of the criminal justice system, the victim support mechanisms that are available and the existing programmes concerning non-violent behaviour and the peaceful resolution of conflicts;

"(*h*) To support all initiatives, including those of non-governmental organizations and other relevant organizations seeking women's equality, to raise public awareness of the issue of violence against women and to contribute to the elimination of such violence;

"(*i*) To facilitate the work at lower levels of government, including among city and local community authorities, to promote an integrated approach that makes use of the range of local services provided by institutions and civil society for the development of preventive strategies and programmes.

"23. Member States and the media, media associations, media self-regulatory bodies, schools and other relevant partners, while respecting the freedom of the media, are urged, as appropriate, to develop public awareness campaigns and appropriate measures and mechanisms, such as codes of ethics and self-regulatory measures on media violence, aimed at enhancing respect for the rights and dignity of women, while discouraging both discrimination and gender stereotyping.

"24. Member States and the private sector, relevant non-governmental organizations and professional associations are urged to develop and improve, where appropriate, crime prevention and criminal justice responses to the production, possession and dissemination of games, images and all other materials that depict or glorify acts of violence against women and children, and their impact on the general public's attitude towards women and children, as well as the mental and emotional development of children, particularly through new information technologies, including the Internet.

"XI. International cooperation

"25. Member States, in cooperation with United Nations bodies and institutes and other relevant organizations, are urged, as appropriate:

"(*a*) To continue exchanging information concerning successful intervention models and preventive programmes on eliminating all forms of violence against women and to update the resource manual and the compendium on the Model Strategies and Practical Measures, as well as to provide information for inclusion in the Secretary-General's database on violence against women;[73]

"(*b*) To cooperate and collaborate at the bilateral, regional and international levels with relevant entities to prevent violence against women; to provide safety, assistance and protection for the victims and witnesses of violence and their family members, as appropriate; and to promote measures to effectively bring perpetrators to justice, through strengthened mechanisms of international cooperation and mutual legal assistance;

"(*c*) To develop provisions providing for the safe and, to the extent possible, voluntary repatriation and reintegration of women victims of violence who have been trafficked or kidnapped across borders;

"(*d*) To contribute and provide support to the United Nations system in its efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women;

"(*e*) To take appropriate preventive action and to ensure full accountability in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse involving troops and police in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

"26. Member States are also urged:

"(*a*) To condemn all acts of violence against women in situations of armed conflict, to recognize them as violations of international human rights, humanitarian law and international criminal law, to call for a particularly effective response to such violations, in particular when they involve murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, and to implement Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security;

"(*b*) To work actively towards universal ratification of or accession to all relevant treaties and to promote their full implementation, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto,[79] the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol thereto on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

"(*c*) To formulate any reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in a manner that is as precise and as narrow as possible and to ensure that any such reservations are not incompatible with the object and purpose of that Convention;

"(*d*) To work actively towards the ratification of or accession to existing regional instruments and agreements aimed at combating violence against women, and to promote their implementation;

"(*e*) To include in periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women information on efforts made to implement the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

"(*f*) To cooperate with the International Criminal Court, ad hoc international criminal tribunals and other international criminal tribunals in the investigation and prosecution of the perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, particularly of those crimes involving gender-based violence, and to enable women who have been subjected to violence to give testimony and participate in all stages of the proceedings while protecting the safety, interests, identity and privacy of those women;

"(*g*) To cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, in performing their mandated tasks and duties by supplying all information requested and responding to the Special Rapporteurs' visits and communications.

"XII. Follow-up activities

"27. Member States, United Nations bodies, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, other relevant international and regional organizations, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and professional organizations, including organizations seeking women's equality, are urged, as appropriate:

"(*a*) To encourage the translation of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures into local languages and to ensure their wide dissemination and use in training and education programmes;

"(*b*) To draw, as appropriate, on the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures in the development of legislation, procedures, policies and practices in responding to violence against women;

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[79] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2131, No. 20378.

"(*c*) To assist States, upon request, in developing strategies and programmes to prevent violence against women and in reviewing and evaluating their criminal justice systems, including their criminal legislation, on the basis of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

"(*d*) To support the technical cooperation activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network aimed at eliminating all forms of violence against women;

"(*e*) To develop coordinated national, subregional and regional plans and programmes to implement the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

"(*f*) To design standard training programmes and manuals for police and criminal justice officials based on the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

"(*g*) To periodically monitor and review progress made at the national and international levels in terms of plans, programmes and initiatives to eliminate all forms of violence against women;

"(*h*) To periodically review and update, if necessary, the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures."

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/16. United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice primarily related to the treatment of prisoners, in particular the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[80] the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[81] the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment[82] and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[83]

"*Recalling also* the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice primarily related to alternatives to imprisonment, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)[84] and the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters,[85]

"*Recalling further* its resolution 58/183 of 22 December 2003, in which it invited Governments, relevant international and regional bodies, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to devote increased attention to the issue of women in prison, including the children of women in prison, with a view to identifying the key problems and the ways in which they can be addressed,

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[80] *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Volume I (First Part), *Universal Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIV.4 (Vol. I, Part 1)), sect. J, No. 34.

[81] Resolution 1984/47, annex.

[82] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

[83] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

[84] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[85] Resolution 2002/12, annex.

"*Considering* the alternatives to imprisonment as provided for in the Tokyo Rules, and taking into consideration the gender specificities of, and the consequent need to give priority to applying non-custodial measures to, women who have come into contact with the criminal justice system,

"*Mindful* of its resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006, in which it urged States to, inter alia, take positive measures to address structural causes of violence against women and to strengthen prevention efforts that address discriminatory practices and social norms, including with regard to women who need special attention in the development of policies to address violence, such as women in institutions or in detention,

"*Mindful also* of its resolution 63/241 of 24 December 2008, in which it called upon all States to give attention to the impact of parental detention and imprisonment on children and, in particular, to identify and promote good practices in relation to the needs and physical, emotional, social and psychological development of babies and children affected by parental detention and imprisonment,

"*Taking into consideration* the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[86] in which Member States committed themselves, inter alia, to the development of action-oriented policy recommendations based on the special needs of women as prisoners and offenders, and the plans of action for the implementation of the Declaration,[87]

"*Calling attention* to the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[66] as it relates specifically to women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings,

"*Recalling* that, in the Bangkok Declaration, Member States recommended to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice that it give consideration to reviewing the adequacy of standards and norms in relation to prison management and prisoners,

"*Having taken note* of the initiative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to designate the week from 6 to 12 October 2008 as Dignity and Justice for Detainees Week, which placed particular emphasis on the human rights of women and girls,

"*Considering* that women prisoners are one of the vulnerable groups that have specific needs and requirements,

"*Aware* of the fact that many existing prison facilities worldwide were designed primarily for male prisoners, whereas the number of female prisoners has significantly increased over the years,

"*Recognizing* that a number of female offenders do not pose a risk to society and, as with all offenders, their imprisonment may render their social reintegration more difficult,

"*Welcoming* the development by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the *Handbook for Prison Managers and Policymakers on Women and Imprisonment*,[88]

"*Welcoming also* the invitation, contained in Human Rights Council resolution 10/2 of 25 March 2009,[89] to Governments, relevant international and regional bodies, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to devote greater attention to the issue of women and girls in prison, including issues relating to the children of women in prison, with a view to identifying and addressing the gender-specific aspects and challenges related to this problem,

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[86] General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.

[87] General Assembly resolution 56/261, annex.

[88] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.IV.4.

[89] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/64/53), chap. II, sect. A.

"*Welcoming further* the collaboration between the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and taking note of the Kyiv Declaration on Women's Health in Prison,[90]

"*Taking note* of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children,[91]

"*Recalling* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/1 of 24 April 2009,[92] in which the Commission requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene in 2009 an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to develop, consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Tokyo Rules, supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings, welcomed the offer by the Government of Thailand to act as host to the expert group meeting, and requested the expert group meeting to submit the outcome of its work to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, subsequently held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010,

"*Recalling also* that the four regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress welcomed the development of a set of supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings,[93]

"*Recalling further* the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[94] in which Member States recommended that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice consider the draft United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders as a matter of priority for appropriate action,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the expert group to develop supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings at its meeting, held in Bangkok from 23 to 26 November 2009, and of the outcome of the meeting;[95]

"2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Thailand for having acted as host to the meeting of the expert group and for the financial support provided for the organization of the meeting;

"3. *Adopts* the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, annexed to the present resolution, and approves the recommendation of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice that the rules should be known as 'the Bangkok Rules';

"4. *Recognizes* that, in view of the great variety of legal, social, economic and geographical conditions in the world, not all of the rules can be applied equally in all places and at all times; and that they should, however, serve to stimulate a constant endeavour to overcome practical difficulties in their application, in the knowledge that they represent, as a whole, global aspirations amenable to the common goal of improving outcomes for women prisoners, their children and their communities;

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[90] See World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Women's Health in Prison: Correcting Gender Inequity in Prison Health* (Copenhagen, 2009).

[91] General Assembly resolution 64/142, annex.

[92] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 10* (E/2009/30), chap. I, sect. D.

[93] See A/CONF.213/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.213/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.213/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.213/RPM.4/1.

[94] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[95] See A/CONF.213/17.

"5. *Encourages* Member States to adopt legislation to establish alternatives to imprisonment and to give priority to the financing of such systems, as well as to the development of the mechanisms needed for their implementation;

"6. *Encourages* Member States having developed legislation, procedures, policies or practices for women in prison or on alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders to make information available to other States and relevant international, regional and intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, and to assist them in developing and implementing training or other activities in relation to such legislation, procedures, policies or practices;

"7. *Invites* Member States to take into consideration the specific needs and realities of women as prisoners when developing relevant legislation, procedures, policies and action plans and to draw, as appropriate, on the Bangkok Rules;

"8. *Also invites* Member States to collect, maintain, analyse and publish, as appropriate, specific data on women in prison and women offenders;

"9. *Emphasizes* that, when sentencing or deciding on pretrial measures for a pregnant woman or a child's sole or primary caretaker, non-custodial measures should be preferred where possible and appropriate, with custodial sentences being considered when the offence is serious or violent;

"10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States, upon request, in order to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, legislation, procedures, policies and practices for women in prison and on alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders;

"11. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to take steps, as appropriate, to ensure broad dissemination of the Bangkok Rules, as a supplement to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[80] and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[84] and to ensure the intensification of information activities in this area;

"12. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase its cooperation with other relevant United Nations entities, intergovernmental and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations in the provision of relevant assistance to countries and to identify needs and capacities of countries in order to increase country-to-country and South-South cooperation;

"13. *Invites* specialized agencies of the United Nations system and relevant regional and international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to engage in the implementation of the Bangkok Rules;

"14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for such purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

"Annex

"United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)

"Preliminary observations

"1. The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[80] apply to all prisoners without discrimination; therefore, the specific needs and realities of all prisoners, including of women prisoners, should be taken into account in their application. The Rules, adopted more than 50 years ago, did not, however, draw sufficient attention to women's particular needs. With the increase in the number of women prisoners worldwide, the need to bring more clarity to considerations that should apply to the treatment of women prisoners has acquired importance and urgency.

“2. Recognizing the need to provide global standards with regard to the distinct considerations that should apply to women prisoners and offenders and taking into account a number of relevant resolutions adopted by different United Nations bodies, in which Member States were called upon to respond appropriately to the needs of women offenders and prisoners, the present rules have been developed to complement and supplement, as appropriate, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)[84] in connection with the treatment of women prisoners and alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders.

“3. The present rules do not in any way replace the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners or the Tokyo Rules and, therefore, all relevant provisions contained in those two sets of rules continue to apply to all prisoners and offenders without discrimination. While some of the present rules bring further clarity to existing provisions in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and in the Tokyo Rules in their application to women prisoners and offenders, others cover new areas.

“4. These rules are inspired by principles contained in various United Nations conventions and declarations and are therefore consistent with the provisions of existing international law. They are addressed to prison authorities and criminal justice agencies (including policymakers, legislators, the prosecution service, the judiciary and the probation service) involved in the administration of non-custodial sanctions and community-based measures.

“5. The specific requirements for addressing the situation of women offenders have been emphasized at the United Nations in various contexts. For example, in 1980, the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders adopted a resolution on the specific needs of women prisoners,[96] in which it recommended that, in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Sixth Congress directly or indirectly relevant to the treatment of offenders, recognition should be given to the specific problems of women prisoners and the need to provide the means for their solution; that, in countries where it was not yet done, programmes and services used as alternatives to imprisonment should be made available to women offenders on an equal basis with male offenders; and that the United Nations, the governmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with it and all other international organizations should make continuing efforts to ensure that the woman offender was treated fairly and equally during arrest, trial, sentence and imprisonment, particular attention being paid to the special problems which women offenders encounter, such as pregnancy and child care.

“6. The Seventh Congress, the Eighth Congress and the Ninth Congress also made specific recommendations concerning women prisoners.[97,98,99]

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[96] *Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, 25 August–5 September 1980: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IV.4), chap. I, sect. B, resolution 9.

[97] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E, resolution 6 (on the fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system).

[98] See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. A.5 (Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (see also General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex)); and ibid., sect. C, resolutions 17 (on pretrial detention), 19 (on the management of criminal justice and development of sentencing policies) and 21 (on international and interregional cooperation in prison management and community-based sanctions and other matters).

[99] See A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1, chap. I, resolutions 1 (on recommendations on the four substantive topics of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders), 5 (on the practical implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners) and 8 (on the elimination of violence against women).

"7. In the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[86] adopted by the Tenth Congress, Member States committed themselves to taking into account and addressing, within the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as well as within national crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, any disparate impact of programmes and policies on women and men (para. 11); and to the development of action-oriented policy recommendations based on the special needs of women as prisoners and offenders (para. 12). The plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration[87] contain a separate section (sect. XIII) devoted to specific recommended measures to follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Declaration, including that of States reviewing, evaluating and, if necessary, modifying their legislation, policies, procedures and practices relating to criminal matters, in a manner consistent with their legal systems, in order to ensure that women are treated fairly by the criminal justice system.

"8. The General Assembly, in its resolution 58/183 of 22 December 2003 entitled 'Human rights in the administration of justice', called for increased attention to be devoted to the issue of women in prison, including the children of women in prison, with a view to identifying the key problems and ways in which they could be addressed.

"9. In its resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006 entitled 'Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women', the General Assembly stressed that 'violence against women' meant any act of gender-based violence resulting in, or likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life, and urged States to review and, where appropriate, revise, amend or abolish all laws, regulations, policies, practices and customs discriminating against women or having a discriminatory impact on women, and ensure that provisions of multiple legal systems, where they existed, complied with international human rights obligations, commitments and principles, including the principle of non-discrimination; to take positive measures to address structural causes of violence against women and to strengthen prevention efforts addressing discriminatory practices and social norms, including with regard to women in need of special attention, such as women in institutions or in detention; and to provide training and capacity-building on gender equality and women's rights for law enforcement personnel and the judiciary. The resolution is an acknowledgement of the fact that violence against women has specific implications for women's contact with the criminal justice system, as well as their right to be free of victimization while imprisoned. Physical and psychological safety is critical to ensuring human rights and improving outcomes for women offenders, of which the present rules take account.

"10. Finally, in the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on 25 April 2005,[66] Member States declared that they were committed to the development and maintenance of fair and efficient criminal justice institutions, including the humane treatment of all those in pretrial and correctional facilities, in accordance with applicable international standards (para. 8); and they recommended that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should give consideration to reviewing the adequacy of standards and norms in relation to prison management and prisoners (para. 30).

"11. As with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in view of the great variety of legal, social, economic and geographical conditions worldwide, it is evident that not all of the following rules can be equally applied in all places and at all times. They should, however, serve to stimulate a constant endeavour to overcome practical difficulties in how they are applied, in the knowledge that they represent, as a whole, the global aspirations considered by the United Nations as leading to the common goal of improving outcomes for women prisoners, their children and their communities.

"12. Some of these rules address issues applicable to both men and women prisoners, including those relating to parental responsibilities, some medical services, searching procedures and the like, although the rules are mainly concerned with the needs of women and their children. However, as the focus includes the children of imprisoned mothers, there is a need to recognize the central role of both parents in the lives of children. Accordingly, some of these rules would apply equally to male prisoners and offenders who are fathers.

"Introduction

"13. The following rules do not in any way replace the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Tokyo Rules. Therefore, all provisions contained in those two sets of rules continue to apply to all prisoners and offenders without discrimination.

"14. Section I of the present rules, covering the general management of institutions, is applicable to all categories of women deprived of their liberty, including criminal or civil, untried or convicted women prisoners, as well as women subject to 'security measures' or corrective measures ordered by a judge.

"15. Section II contains rules applicable only to the special categories dealt with in each subsection. Nevertheless, the rules under subsection A, applicable to prisoners under sentence, shall be equally applicable to the category of prisoners dealt with in subsection B, provided they do not conflict with the rules governing that category of women and are for their benefit.

"16. Subsections A and B both provide additional rules for the treatment of juvenile female prisoners. It is important to note, however, that separate strategies and policies in accordance with international standards, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[100] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[101] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty[102] and the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System,[103] need to be designed for the treatment and rehabilitation of this category of prisoners, while institutionalization shall be avoided to the maximum possible extent.

"17. Section III contains rules covering the application of non-custodial sanctions and measures for women and juvenile female offenders, including on arrest and at the pretrial, sentencing and post-sentencing stages of the criminal justice process.

"18. Section IV contains rules on research, planning, evaluation, public awareness-raising and sharing of information, and is applicable to all categories of female offenders covered in these rules.

"I. Rules of general application

"1. Basic principle

"[*Supplements rule 6 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"*Rule 1*

"In order for the principle of non-discrimination embodied in rule 6 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to be put into practice, account shall be taken of the distinctive needs of women prisoners in the application of the Rules. Providing for such needs in order to accomplish substantial gender equality shall not be regarded as discriminatory.

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[100] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[101] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[102] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[103] Resolution 1997/30, annex.

"2. Admission

"Rule 2

"1. Adequate attention shall be paid to the admission procedures for women and children, due to their particular vulnerability at this time. Newly arrived women prisoners shall be provided with facilities to contact their relatives; access to legal advice; information about prison rules and regulations, the prison regime and where to seek help when in need in a language that they understand; and, in the case of foreign nationals, access to consular representatives as well.

"2. Prior to or on admission, women with caretaking responsibilities for children shall be permitted to make arrangements for those children, including the possibility of a reasonable suspension of detention, taking into account the best interests of the children.

"3. Register

"[*Supplements rule 7 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"Rule 3

"1. The number and personal details of the children of a woman being admitted to prison shall be recorded at the time of admission. The records shall include, without prejudicing the rights of the mother, at least the names of the children, their ages and, if not accompanying the mother, their location and custody or guardianship status.

"2. All information relating to the children's identity shall be kept confidential, and the use of such information shall always comply with the requirement to take into account the best interests of the children.

"4. Allocation

"Rule 4

"Women prisoners shall be allocated, to the extent possible, to prisons close to their home or place of social rehabilitation, taking account of their caretaking responsibilities, as well as the individual woman's preference and the availability of appropriate programmes and services.

"5. Personal hygiene

"[*Supplements rules 15 and 16 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"Rule 5

"The accommodation of women prisoners shall have facilities and materials required to meet women's specific hygiene needs, including sanitary towels provided free of charge and a regular supply of water to be made available for the personal care of children and women, in particular women involved in cooking and those who are pregnant, breastfeeding or menstruating.

"6. Health-care services

"[*Supplements rules 22 to 26 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"(*a*) Medical screening on entry

"[*Supplements rule 24 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"Rule 6

"The health screening of women prisoners shall include comprehensive screening to determine primary health-care needs, and also shall determine:

"(*a*) The presence of sexually transmitted diseases or blood-borne diseases; and, depending on risk factors, women prisoners may also be offered testing for HIV, with pre- and post-test counselling;

"(*b*) Mental health-care needs, including post-traumatic stress disorder and risk of suicide and self-harm;

"(*c*) The reproductive health history of the woman prisoner, including current or recent pregnancies, childbirth and any related reproductive health issues;

"(*d*) The existence of drug dependency;

"(*e*) Sexual abuse and other forms of violence that may have been suffered prior to admission.

"*Rule 7*

"1. If the existence of sexual abuse or other forms of violence before or during detention is diagnosed, the woman prisoner shall be informed of her right to seek recourse from judicial authorities. The woman prisoner should be fully informed of the procedures and steps involved. If the woman prisoner agrees to take legal action, appropriate staff shall be informed and immediately refer the case to the competent authority for investigation. Prison authorities shall help such women to access legal assistance.

"2. Whether or not the woman chooses to take legal action, prison authorities shall endeavour to ensure that she has immediate access to specialized psychological support or counselling.

"3. Specific measures shall be developed to avoid any form of retaliation against those making such reports or taking legal action.

"*Rule 8*

"The right of women prisoners to medical confidentiality, including specifically the right not to share information and not to undergo screening in relation to their reproductive health history, shall be respected at all times.

"*Rule 9*

"If the woman prisoner is accompanied by a child, that child shall also undergo health screening, preferably by a child health specialist, to determine any treatment and medical needs. Suitable health care, at least equivalent to that in the community, shall be provided.

"**(*b*) Gender-specific health care**

"*Rule 10*

"1. Gender-specific health-care services at least equivalent to those available in the community shall be provided to women prisoners.

"2. If a woman prisoner requests that she be examined or treated by a woman physician or nurse, a woman physician or nurse shall be made available, to the extent possible, except for situations requiring urgent medical intervention. If a male medical practitioner undertakes the examination contrary to the wishes of the woman prisoner, a woman staff member shall be present during the examination.

"*Rule 11*

"1. Only medical staff shall be present during medical examinations unless the doctor is of the view that exceptional circumstances exist or the doctor requests a member of the prison staff to be present for security reasons or the woman prisoner specifically requests the presence of a member of staff as indicated in rule 10, paragraph 2, above.

"2. If it is necessary for non-medical prison staff to be present during medical examinations, such staff should be women and examinations shall be carried out in a manner that safeguards privacy, dignity and confidentiality.

"(*c*) Mental health and care

"*Rule 12*

"Individualized, gender-sensitive, trauma-informed and comprehensive mental health care and rehabilitation programmes shall be made available for women prisoners with mental health-care needs in prison or in non-custodial settings.

"*Rule 13*

"Prison staff shall be made aware of times when women may feel particular distress, so as to be sensitive to their situation and ensure that the women are provided appropriate support.

"(*d*) HIV prevention, treatment, care and support

"*Rule 14*

"In developing responses to HIV/AIDS in penal institutions, programmes and services shall be responsive to the specific needs of women, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission. In this context, prison authorities shall encourage and support the development of initiatives on HIV prevention, treatment and care, such as peer-based education.

"(*e*) Substance abuse treatment programmes

"*Rule 15*

"Prison health services shall provide or facilitate specialized treatment programmes designed for women substance abusers, taking into account prior victimization, the special needs of pregnant women and women with children, as well as their diverse cultural backgrounds.

"(*f*) Suicide and self-harm prevention

"*Rule 16*

"Developing and implementing strategies, in consultation with mental health-care and social welfare services, to prevent suicide and self-harm among women prisoners and providing appropriate, gender-specific and specialized support to those at risk shall be part of a comprehensive policy of mental health care in women's prisons.

"(*g*) Preventive health care services

"*Rule 17*

"Women prisoners shall receive education and information about preventive health-care measures, including on HIV, sexually transmitted diseases and other blood-borne diseases, as well as gender-specific health conditions.

"*Rule 18*

"Preventive health-care measures of particular relevance to women, such as Papanicolaou tests and screening for breast and gynaecological cancer, shall be offered to women prisoners on an equal basis with women of the same age in the community.

"7. Safety and security

"[*Supplements rules 27 to 36 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"(*a*) Searches

"*Rule 19*

"Effective measures shall be taken to ensure that women prisoners' dignity and respect are protected during personal searches, which shall only be carried out by women staff who have been properly trained in appropriate searching methods and in accordance with established procedures.

"*Rule 20*

"Alternative screening methods, such as scans, shall be developed to replace strip searches and invasive body searches, in order to avoid the harmful psychological and possible physical impact of invasive body searches.

"*Rule 21*

"Prison staff shall demonstrate competence, professionalism and sensitivity and shall preserve respect and dignity when searching both children in prison with their mother and children visiting prisoners.

"(*b*) Discipline and punishment

"[*Supplements rules 27 to 32 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"*Rule 22*

"Punishment by close confinement or disciplinary segregation shall not be applied to pregnant women, women with infants and breastfeeding mothers in prison.

"*Rule 23*

"Disciplinary sanctions for women prisoners shall not include a prohibition of family contact, especially with children.

"(*c*) Instruments of restraint

"[*Supplements rules 33 and 34 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"*Rule 24*

"Instruments of restraint shall never be used on women during labour, during birth and immediately after birth.

"(*d*) Information to and complaints by prisoners; inspections

"[*Supplements rules 35 and 36 and, with regard to inspection, rule 55 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"*Rule 25*

"1. Women prisoners who report abuse shall be provided immediate protection, support and counselling, and their claims shall be investigated by competent and independent authorities, with full respect for the principle of confidentiality. Protection measures shall take into account specifically the risks of retaliation.

"2. Women prisoners who have been subjected to sexual abuse, and especially those who have become pregnant as a result, shall receive appropriate medical advice and counselling and shall be provided with the requisite physical and mental health care, support and legal aid.

"3. In order to monitor the conditions of detention and treatment of women prisoners, inspectorates, visiting or monitoring boards or supervisory bodies shall include women members.

"8. Contact with the outside world

"[*Supplements rules 37 to 39 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"*Rule 26*

"Women prisoners' contact with their families, including their children, and their children's guardians and legal representatives shall be encouraged and facilitated by all reasonable means. Where possible, measures shall be taken to counterbalance disadvantages faced by women detained in institutions located far from their homes.

"*Rule 27*

"Where conjugal visits are allowed, women prisoners shall be able to exercise this right on an equal basis with men.

"*Rule 28*

"Visits involving children shall take place in an environment that is conducive to a positive visiting experience, including with regard to staff attitudes, and shall allow open contact between mother and child. Visits involving extended contact with children should be encouraged, where possible.

"9. Institutional personnel and training

"[*Supplements rules 46 to 55 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"*Rule 29*

"Capacity-building for staff employed in women's prisons shall enable them to address the special social reintegration requirements of women prisoners and manage safe and rehabilitative facilities. Capacity-building measures for women staff shall also include access to senior positions with key responsibility for the development of policies and strategies relating to the treatment and care of women prisoners.

"*Rule 30*

"There shall be a clear and sustained commitment at the managerial level in prison administrations to prevent and address gender-based discrimination against women staff.

"*Rule 31*

"Clear policies and regulations on the conduct of prison staff aimed at providing maximum protection for women prisoners from any gender-based physical or verbal violence, abuse and sexual harassment shall be developed and implemented.

"*Rule 32*

"Women prison staff shall receive equal access to training as male staff, and all staff involved in the management of women's prisons shall receive training on gender sensitivity and prohibition of discrimination and sexual harassment.

"*Rule 33*

"1. All staff assigned to work with women prisoners shall receive training relating to the gender-specific needs and human rights of women prisoners.

"2. Basic training shall be provided for prison staff working in women's prisons on the main issues relating to women's health, in addition to first aid and basic medicine.

"3. Where children are allowed to stay with their mothers in prison, awareness-raising on child development and basic training on the health care of children shall also be provided to prison staff, in order for them to respond appropriately in times of need and emergencies.

"*Rule 34*

"Capacity-building programmes on HIV shall be included as part of the regular training curricula of prison staff. In addition to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, issues such as gender and human rights, with a particular focus on their link to HIV, stigma and discrimination, shall also be part of the curriculum.

"*Rule 35*

"Prison staff shall be trained to detect mental health-care needs and risk of self-harm and suicide among women prisoners and to offer assistance by providing support and referring such cases to specialists.

"10. Juvenile female prisoners

"*Rule 36*

"Prison authorities shall put in place measures to meet the protection needs of juvenile female prisoners.

"*Rule 37*

"Juvenile female prisoners shall have equal access to education and vocational training that are available to juvenile male prisoners.

"*Rule 38*

"Juvenile female prisoners shall have access to age- and gender-specific programmes and services, such as counselling for sexual abuse or violence. They shall receive education on women's health care and have regular access to gynaecologists, similar to adult female prisoners.

"*Rule 39*

"Pregnant juvenile female prisoners shall receive support and medical care equivalent to that provided for adult female prisoners. Their health shall be monitored by a medical specialist, taking account of the fact that they may be at greater risk of health complications during pregnancy due to their age.

"II. Rules applicable to special categories

"A. Prisoners under sentence

"1. Classification and individualization

"[*Supplements rules 67 to 69 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"*Rule 40*

"Prison administrators shall develop and implement classification methods addressing the gender-specific needs and circumstances of women prisoners to ensure appropriate and individualized planning and implementation towards those prisoners' early rehabilitation, treatment and reintegration into society.

"*Rule 41*

"The gender-sensitive risk assessment and classification of prisoners shall:

"(*a*) Take into account the generally lower risk posed by women prisoners to others, as well as the particularly harmful effects that high-security measures and increased levels of isolation can have on women prisoners;

"(*b*) Enable essential information about women's backgrounds, such as violence they may have experienced, history of mental disability and substance abuse, as well as parental and other caretaking responsibilities, to be taken into account in the allocation and sentence planning process;

"(*c*) Ensure that women's sentence plans include rehabilitative programmes and services that match their gender-specific needs;

"(*d*) Ensure that those with mental health-care needs are housed in accommodation which is not restrictive, and at the lowest possible security level, and receive appropriate treatment, rather than being placed in higher security level facilities solely due to their mental health problems.

"2. Prison regime

"[*Supplements rules 65, 66 and 70 to 81 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"*Rule 42*

"1. Women prisoners shall have access to a balanced and comprehensive programme of activities which take account of gender-appropriate needs.

"2. The regime of the prison shall be flexible enough to respond to the needs of pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children. Childcare facilities or arrangements shall be provided in prisons in order to enable women prisoners to participate in prison activities.

"3. Particular efforts shall be made to provide appropriate programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children in prison.

"4. Particular efforts shall be made to provide appropriate services for women prisoners who have psychosocial support needs, especially those who have been subjected to physical, mental or sexual abuse.

"Social relations and aftercare

"[*Supplements rules 79 to 81 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"*Rule 43*

"Prison authorities shall encourage and, where possible, also facilitate visits to women prisoners as an important prerequisite to ensuring their mental well-being and social reintegration.

"*Rule 44*

"In view of women prisoners' disproportionate experience of domestic violence, they shall be properly consulted as to who, including which family members, is allowed to visit them.

"Rule 45

"Prison authorities shall utilize options such as home leave, open prisons, halfway houses and community-based programmes and services to the maximum possible extent for women prisoners, to ease their transition from prison to liberty, to reduce stigma and to re-establish their contact with their families at the earliest possible stage.

"Rule 46

"Prison authorities, in cooperation with probation and/or social welfare services, local community groups and non-governmental organizations, shall design and implement comprehensive pre- and post-release reintegration programmes which take into account the gender-specific needs of women.

"Rule 47

"Additional support following release shall be provided to released women prisoners who need psychological, medical, legal and practical help to ensure their successful social reintegration, in cooperation with services in the community.

"3. Pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and mothers with children in prison

"[*Supplements rule 23 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"Rule 48

"1. Pregnant or breastfeeding women prisoners shall receive advice on their health and diet under a programme to be drawn up and monitored by a qualified health practitioner. Adequate and timely food, a healthy environment and regular exercise opportunities shall be provided free of charge for pregnant women, babies, children and breastfeeding mothers.

"2. Women prisoners shall not be discouraged from breastfeeding their children, unless there are specific health reasons to do so.

"3. The medical and nutritional needs of women prisoners who have recently given birth, but whose babies are not with them in prison, shall be included in treatment programmes.

"Rule 49

"Decisions to allow children to stay with their mothers in prison shall be based on the best interests of the children. Children in prison with their mothers shall never be treated as prisoners.

"Rule 50

"Women prisoners whose children are in prison with them shall be provided with the maximum possible opportunities to spend time with their children.

"Rule 51

"1. Children living with their mothers in prison shall be provided with ongoing health-care services and their development shall be monitored by specialists, in collaboration with community health services.

"2. The environment provided for such children's upbringing shall be as close as possible to that of a child outside prison.

"Rule 52

"1. Decisions as to when a child is to be separated from its mother shall be based on individual assessments and the best interests of the child within the scope of relevant national laws.

"2. The removal of the child from prison shall be undertaken with sensitivity, only when alternative care arrangements for the child have been identified and, in the case of foreign-national prisoners, in consultation with consular officials.

"3. After children are separated from their mothers and placed with family or relatives or in other alternative care, women prisoners shall be given the maximum possible opportunity and facilities to meet with their children, when it is in the best interests of the children and when public safety is not compromised.

"4. Foreign nationals

"[*Supplements rule 38 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"*Rule 53*

"1. Where relevant bilateral or multilateral agreements are in place, the transfer of non-resident foreign-national women prisoners to their home country, especially if they have children in their home country, shall be considered as early as possible during their imprisonment, following the application or informed consent of the woman concerned.

"2. Where a child living with a non-resident foreign-national woman prisoner is to be removed from prison, consideration should be given to relocation of the child to its home country, taking into account the best interests of the child and in consultation with the mother.

"5. Minorities and indigenous peoples

"*Rule 54*

"Prison authorities shall recognize that women prisoners from different religious and cultural backgrounds have distinctive needs and may face multiple forms of discrimination in their access to gender- and culture-relevant programmes and services. Accordingly, prison authorities shall provide comprehensive programmes and services that address these needs, in consultation with women prisoners themselves and the relevant groups.

"*Rule 55*

"Pre- and post-release services shall be reviewed to ensure that they are appropriate and accessible to indigenous women prisoners and to women prisoners from ethnic and racial groups, in consultation with the relevant groups.

"B. Prisoners under arrest or awaiting trial

"[*Supplements rules 84 to 93 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"*Rule 56*

"The particular risk of abuse that women face in pretrial detention shall be recognized by relevant authorities, which shall adopt appropriate measures in policies and practice to guarantee such women's safety at this time. (See also rule 58 below, with regard to alternatives to pretrial detention.)

"III. Non-custodial measures

"*Rule 57*

"The provisions of the Tokyo Rules shall guide the development and implementation of appropriate responses to women offenders. Gender-specific options for diversionary measures and pretrial and sentencing alternatives shall be developed within Member States' legal systems, taking account of the history of victimization of many women offenders and their caretaking responsibilities.

"*Rule 58*

"Taking into account the provisions of rule 2.3 of the Tokyo Rules, women offenders shall not be separated from their families and communities without due consideration being given to their backgrounds and family ties. Alternative ways of managing women who commit offences, such as diversionary measures and pretrial and sentencing alternatives, shall be implemented wherever appropriate and possible.

"*Rule 59*

"Generally, non-custodial means of protection, for example in shelters managed by independent bodies, non-governmental organizations or other community services, shall be used to protect women who need such protection. Temporary measures involving custody to protect a woman shall only be applied when necessary and expressly requested by the woman concerned and shall in all cases be supervised by judicial or other competent authorities. Such protective measures shall not be continued against the will of the woman concerned.

"*Rule 60*

"Appropriate resources shall be made available to devise suitable alternatives for women offenders in order to combine non-custodial measures with interventions to address the most common problems leading to women's contact with the criminal justice system. These may include therapeutic courses and counselling for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse; suitable treatment for those with mental disability; and educational and training programmes to improve employment prospects. Such programmes shall take account of the need to provide care for children and women-only services.

"*Rule 61*

"When sentencing women offenders, courts shall have the power to consider mitigating factors such as lack of criminal history and relative non-severity and nature of the criminal conduct, in the light of women's caretaking responsibilities and typical backgrounds.

"*Rule 62*

"The provision of gender-sensitive, trauma-informed, women-only substance abuse treatment programmes in the community and women's access to such treatment shall be improved, for crime prevention as well as for diversion and alternative sentencing purposes.

"1. Post-sentencing dispositions

"*Rule 63*

"Decisions regarding early conditional release (parole) shall favourably take into account women prisoners' caretaking responsibilities, as well as their specific social reintegration needs.

"2. Pregnant women and women with dependent children

"*Rule 64*

"Non-custodial sentences for pregnant women and women with dependent children shall be preferred where possible and appropriate, with custodial sentences being considered when the offence is serious or violent or the woman represents a continuing danger, and after taking into account the best interests of the child or children, while ensuring that appropriate provision has been made for the care of such children.

"3. Juvenile female offenders

"Rule 65

"Institutionalization of children in conflict with the law shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible. The gender-based vulnerability of juvenile female offenders shall be taken into account in decision-making.

"4. Foreign nationals

"Rule 66

"Maximum effort shall be made to ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[104] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[76] to fully implement their provisions so as to provide maximum protection to victims of trafficking in order to avoid secondary victimization of many foreign-national women.

"IV. Research, planning, evaluation and public awareness-raising

"1. Research, planning and evaluation

"Rule 67

"Efforts shall be made to organize and promote comprehensive, result-oriented research on the offences committed by women, the reasons that trigger women's confrontation with the criminal justice system, the impact of secondary criminalization and imprisonment on women, the characteristics of women offenders, as well as programmes designed to reduce reoffending by women, as a basis for effective planning, programme development and policy formulation to respond to the social reintegration needs of women offenders.

"Rule 68

"Efforts shall be made to organize and promote research on the number of children affected by their mothers' confrontation with the criminal justice system, and imprisonment in particular, and the impact of this on the children, in order to contribute to policy formulation and programme development, taking into account the best interests of the children.

"Rule 69

"Efforts shall be made to review, evaluate and make public periodically the trends, problems and factors associated with offending behaviour in women and the effectiveness in responding to the social reintegration needs of women offenders, as well as their children, in order to reduce the stigmatization and negative impact of those women's confrontation with the criminal justice system on them.

"2. Raising public awareness, sharing information and training

"Rule 70

"1. The media and the public shall be informed about the reasons that lead to women's entrapment in the criminal justice system and the most effective ways to respond to it, in order to enable women's social reintegration, taking into account the best interests of their children.

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[104] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

"2. Publication and dissemination of research and good practice examples shall form comprehensive elements of policies that aim to improve the outcomes and the fairness to women and their children of criminal justice responses to women offenders.

"3. The media, the public and those with professional responsibility in matters concerning women prisoners and offenders shall be provided regularly with factual information about the matters covered in these rules and about their implementation.

"4. Training programmes on the present rules and the results of research shall be developed and implemented for relevant criminal justice officials to raise their awareness and sensitize them to their provisions contained therein."

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/17. Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* section XI, paragraph 1, of its resolution 61/252 of 22 December 2006, in which it entrusted certain administrative and financial functions to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"*Recalling also* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/6 of 3 December 2009,[105]

"*Recalling further* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010–2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[106]

"*Bearing in mind* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,[107]

"*Recalling* its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009 entitled 'Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011', in paragraph 85 of which it expressed concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013 to ensure that the Office has sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,[107] and welcomes the measures taken to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to the programme of work of the Office;

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[105] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 10A* (E/2009/30/Add.1), chap. I.

[106] E/CN.7/2009/14-E/CN.15/2009/24.

[107] E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13.

"2. *Notes* the efficiency gains anticipated as a result of the proposed realignment, which responds, in particular, to recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and looks forward to seeing those efficiency gains reflected in the budget for the biennium 2012–2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"3. *Also notes* that the realignment will not require any change to the strategic framework for the period 2010–2011 and that the thematic and regional programme approach will be reflected in the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012–2013;

"4. *Further notes* that the proposed realignment will contribute to the improvement of the technical assistance programmes and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"5. *Notes* that the proposed realignment will not diminish the current status of any of the activities promoted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"6. *Recalls* that, in Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/6,[105] the Commission decided that the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010–2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should contain adequate provisions for the establishment of a sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit, and urges the Secretariat to swiftly implement that decision and commence with the re-establishment of the independent evaluation unit without further delay;

"7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit, consistent with the importance of its functions;

"8. *Notes* that the reinstatement of the post of Chief of the Policy Analysis and Research Branch at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the D-1 level, should be considered only after sufficient funding has been made available for the independent evaluation unit and the Strategic Planning Unit;

"9. *Also notes*, in the preceding context, the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[108] and welcomes it as an important step in the process of continuous improvement of the Office;

"10. *Highlights* the importance of providing legal assistance for drug control and crime prevention and the need to link the provision of such assistance to the work of the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"11. *Notes with concern* the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"12. *Urges* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that the Office submits to the Secretary-General a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013 that appropriately reflects the financial needs of the Office;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013, to devote due attention to the resource requirements for meeting the mandates entrusted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, taking into account the relevant crime prevention and criminal justice mandates and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced

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[108] Ibid., paras. 1–3 and 35.

Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[109] with particular focus on under-resourced areas;

"14. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session on the implementation of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations."

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/18. Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Emphasizing* the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

"*Acknowledging* that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in this field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development, and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 64/180 of 18 December 2009, in which it called upon the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to formulate concrete proposals for further follow-up and action, paying particular attention to practical arrangements relating to the effective implementation of the international legal instruments pertaining to transnational organized crime, terrorism and corruption and technical assistance activities relating thereto, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session to give high priority to considering the conclusions and recommendations of the Twelfth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session,

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[109] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.8.

"*Bearing in mind* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations on 8 September 2000,[15] in which Heads of State and Government resolved, inter alia, to strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as well as in national affairs, to take concerted action against international terrorism and accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions, to redouble their efforts to implement their commitment to counter the world drug problem, and to intensify their efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money-laundering,

"*Having considered* the report of the Twelfth Congress[110] and the related recommendations made by the Commission at its nineteenth session,[111]

"1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the results achieved by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010, including the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted at the high-level segment of the Twelfth Congress;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the work done in the preparations for and follow-up to the Twelfth Congress, and thanks the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for their contribution to the Congress, in particular with regard to the workshops held within the framework of the Congress;

"3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Twelfth Congress,[110] which contains the results of the Congress, including the conclusions and recommendations made at the workshops and at the high-level segment held during the Congress;

"4. *Endorses* the Salvador Declaration adopted by the Twelfth Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and annexed to the present resolution;

"5. *Invites* Governments to take into consideration the Salvador Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Congress when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

"6. *Invites* Member States to identify areas covered in the Salvador Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices are needed, and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it may take that information into account when considering potential areas of future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Government of Brazil to contribute a percentage of the value of confiscated assets to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, pursuant to article 30 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[104] and article 62 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[112] as well as paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000 and paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003, and looks forward to expeditious implementation of that decision;

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[110] A/CONF.213/18.

[111] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 10* (E/2010/30).

[112] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

"8. *Also welcomes* the prompt consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on a number of issues addressed in the Salvador Declaration, including those addressed in separate resolutions approved by the Commission at its nineteenth session, such as violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families, emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment and international cooperation in criminal matters;[111]

"9. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with paragraph 42 of the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to be convened prior to the twentieth session of the Commission, to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime;

"10. *Also requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with paragraph 49 of the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to be convened between the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Commission, to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps;

"11. *Requests* the open-ended intergovernmental expert groups established pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 above to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on progress in their work;

"12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the development and implementation of its technical assistance programmes, to aim for sustainable and long-lasting results in the prevention, prosecution and punishment of crime, in particular by building, modernizing and strengthening criminal justice systems, as well as promoting the rule of law, and to design such programmes to achieve those aims for all components of the criminal justice system, in an integrated way and with a long-term perspective, increasing the capacity of requesting States to prevent and suppress the various types of crime affecting societies, including organized crime and cybercrime;

"13. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism;

"14. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider at its twentieth session options to improve the efficiency of the process involved in the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting, held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006;[113]

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Twelfth Congress, including the Salvador Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that the recommendations of the Congress are disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Salvador Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session;

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[113] See E/CN.15/2007/6.

"16. *Welcomes with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015;

"17. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the people and Government of Brazil for the warm and generous hospitality extended to the participants in the Twelfth Congress and for the excellent facilities provided for the Congress;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

"Annex

"Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World

"*We, the States Members of the United Nations,*

"*Having assembled* at the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010,[114] to take more effective concerted action, in a spirit of cooperation, to prevent, prosecute and punish crime and seek justice,

"*Recalling* the work of the eleven previous United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, the conclusions and recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress[93] and the documents prepared by the relevant working groups established by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[115]

"*Reaffirming* the necessity of respecting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in the prevention of crime and the administration of, and access to, justice, including criminal justice,

"*Recognizing* the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law and that long-term sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system have a positive influence on each other,

"*Noting with concern* the rise of new and emerging forms of transnational crime,

"*Greatly concerned* by the negative impact of organized crime on human rights, the rule of law, security and development, as well as by the sophistication, diversity and transnational aspects of organized crime and its links with other criminal and, in some cases, terrorist activities,

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[114] In line with General Assembly resolutions 46/152, 56/119, 62/173, 63/193 and 64/180.

[115] Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Bangkok, 15–18 August 2006) (E/CN.15/2007/6); intergovernmental expert group to review and update the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Bangkok, 23–25 March 2009) (E/CN.15/2010/2); expert group to develop supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings (Bangkok, 23–26 November 2009) (A/CONF.213/17); expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property (Vienna, 24–26 November 2009) (see E/CN.15/2010/5); expert group on improving the collection, reporting and analysis of crime data (Buenos Aires, 8–10 February 2010) (see E/CN.15/2010/14).

"*Stressing* the need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to effectively prevent, prosecute and punish crime, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of States through the provision of technical assistance,

"*Greatly concerned* by criminal acts against migrants, migrant workers and their families and other groups in vulnerable situations, particularly those acts motivated by discrimination and other forms of intolerance,

"*Declare* as follows:

"1. We recognize that an effective, fair and humane criminal justice system is based on the commitment to uphold the protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime.

"2. We also recognize that it is the responsibility of each Member State to update, where appropriate, and maintain an effective, fair, accountable and humane crime prevention and criminal justice system.

"3. We acknowledge the value and impact of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and endeavour to use those standards and norms as guiding principles in designing and implementing our national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, laws, procedures and programmes.

"4. Bearing in mind the universal character of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, we invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider reviewing and, if necessary, updating and supplementing them. In order to render them effective, we recommend that appropriate efforts be made to promote the widest application of those standards and norms and to raise awareness of them among authorities and entities responsible for their application at the national level.

"5. We acknowledge the need for Member States to ensure effective gender equality in crime prevention, access to justice and the protection offered by the criminal justice system.

"6. We express deep concern about the pervasiveness of violence against women in all its different forms and manifestations worldwide, and urge States to enhance efforts to prevent, prosecute and punish violence against women. In this regard, we note with appreciation the draft updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as finalized by the intergovernmental expert group at its meeting held in Bangkok from 23 to 25 March 2009,[116] and look forward to their consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

"7. We recognize the importance of adopting appropriate legislation and policies to prevent victimization, including revictimization, and to provide protection and assistance to victims.

"8. We consider that international cooperation and technical assistance can play an important role in achieving sustainable and long-lasting results in the prevention, prosecution and punishment of crime, in particular by building, modernizing and strengthening our criminal justice systems and promoting the rule of law. Specific technical assistance programmes should thus be designed to achieve these aims, for all the components of the criminal justice system, in an integrated way and with a long-term perspective, enabling the capacity of requesting States to prevent and suppress the various types of crime affecting their societies, including organized crime. In that regard, the experience and expertise accumulated over the years by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime constitute a valuable asset.

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[116] General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

"9. We strongly recommend the allocation of sufficient human and financial resources to develop and implement effective policies, programmes and training dealing with crime prevention, criminal justice and the prevention of terrorism. In this regard, we stress the serious need to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with a level of resources commensurate with its mandate. We call upon Member States and other international donors to support, and coordinate with, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its regional and country offices, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and requesting States in the provision of technical assistance to strengthen their capacity to prevent crime.

"10. We acknowledge the leading role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing technical assistance to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism.

"11. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider strengthening the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect, analyse and disseminate accurate, reliable and comparable data on world crime and victimization trends and patterns, and we call upon Member States to support the gathering and analysis of information and to consider designating focal points and provide information when requested to do so by the Commission.

"12. We welcome the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to engage in a thematic debate on protection against trafficking in cultural property and the recommendations made by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property at its meeting, held in Vienna from 24 to 26 November 2009,[117] and invite the Commission to conduct appropriate follow-up, including exploring the need for guidelines for crime prevention with respect to trafficking in cultural property. Furthermore, we urge States that have not yet done so to develop effective legislation to prevent, prosecute and punish this crime in any of its forms and to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in this area, including the recovery and return of cultural property, bearing in mind the existing relevant international instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[104] where appropriate.

"13. We recognize the increasing risk of the convergence of transnational organized crime and illicit networks, many of which are new or evolving. We call upon Member States to cooperate, including through information-sharing, in an effort to address these evolving transnational criminal threats.

"14. We acknowledge the challenge posed by emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment. We encourage Member States to strengthen their national crime prevention and criminal justice legislation, policies and practices in this area. We invite Member States to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance and the sharing of best practices in this area. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in coordination with the relevant United Nations bodies, to study the nature of the challenge and ways to deal with it effectively.

"15. We express our serious concerns about the challenge posed by economic fraud and identity-related crime and their links to other criminal and, in some cases, terrorist activities. We therefore invite Member States to take appropriate legal measures to prevent, prosecute and punish economic fraud and identity-related crime and to continue to support the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this area. Furthermore,

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[117] See E/CN.15/2010/5.

Member States are encouraged to enhance international cooperation in this area, including through the exchange of relevant information and best practices, as well as through technical and legal assistance.

"16. We recognize that international cooperation in criminal matters in accordance with international obligations and national laws is a cornerstone of the efforts of States to prevent, prosecute and punish crime, in particular in its transnational forms, and we encourage the continuation and reinforcement of such activities at all levels.

"17. We call upon those States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[112] welcome the establishment of its mechanism for the review of implementation, look forward to its effective implementation and acknowledge the work of the intergovernmental working groups on asset recovery and technical assistance.

"18. We also call upon those States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[118] and note with appreciation the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 64/179 of 18 December 2009, to hold in 2010 high-level meetings and a special treaty event. We also take note of ongoing initiatives aimed at exploring options regarding an appropriate and effective mechanism to assist the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the review of the implementation of the Convention.

"19. We call upon Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the international instruments against terrorism, including its financing. We also call upon all States parties to use those instruments and the relevant United Nations resolutions to enhance international cooperation in countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and its financing, including evolving features of the latter.

"20. We call upon Member States, consistent with their international obligations, to establish or strengthen, as appropriate, central authorities fully empowered and equipped to deal with requests for international cooperation in criminal matters. In this perspective, regional legal cooperation networks could be supported.

"21. Aware that gaps may exist in relation to international cooperation in criminal matters, we invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider reviewing this issue and explore the need for various means of addressing gaps that are identified.

"22. We emphasize the need for the adoption of effective measures to implement the provisions on preventing, prosecuting and punishing money-laundering contained in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. We encourage Member States to develop strategies to combat money-laundering based on the provisions of these two Conventions.

"23. We encourage Member States to consider developing strategies or policies to combat illicit capital flows and to curb the harmful effects of jurisdictions and territories uncooperative in tax matters.

"24. We recognize the need to deny criminals and criminal organizations the proceeds of their crimes. We call upon all Member States, within their national legal systems, to adopt effective mechanisms for the seizure, restraint and confiscation of proceeds of crime and to strengthen international cooperation to ensure effective and prompt asset recovery. We also call upon States to preserve the value of seized and confiscated assets, including through disposal, where appropriate and possible, where there is a risk of their value diminishing.

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[118] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

"25. Bearing in mind the need to reinforce criminal justice systems of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, we urge States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption to fully implement the technical assistance provisions of each Convention, including by giving special consideration to contributing, in accordance with their national law and the provisions of those Conventions, a percentage of the proceeds of crime confiscated under each Convention to fund technical assistance through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

"26. We are convinced of the importance of preventing youth crime, supporting the rehabilitation of young offenders and their reintegration into society, protecting child victims and witnesses, including efforts to prevent their revictimization, and addressing the needs of children of prisoners. We stress that such responses should take into account the human rights and best interests of children and youth, as called for in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto,[119] where applicable, and in other relevant United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice,[120] where appropriate.

"27. We support the principle that the deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time. We recommend the broader application, as appropriate, of alternatives to imprisonment, restorative justice and other relevant measures that foster the diversion of young offenders from the criminal justice system.

"28. We call upon States to develop and strengthen, where appropriate, legislation, policies and practices to punish all forms of crime that target children and youth, as well as for the protection of child victims and witnesses.

"29. We encourage States to provide tailored training in an interdisciplinary approach to those involved in the administration of juvenile justice.

"30. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider requesting the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to design and provide to States specific technical assistance programmes to achieve these aims.

"31. We call upon civil society, including the media, to support the efforts to protect children and youth from exposure to content that may exacerbate violence and crime, particularly content depicting and glorifying acts of violence against women and children.

"32. We are convinced of the need to accelerate efforts to fully implement the United Nations guidelines on crime prevention and the prevention components of existing conventions and other relevant international standards and norms.

"33. We recognize that the development and adoption of crime prevention policies and their monitoring and evaluation are the responsibility of States. We believe that such efforts should be based on a participatory, collaborative and integrated approach that includes all relevant stakeholders, including those from civil society.

"34. We recognize the importance of strengthening public-private partnerships in preventing and countering crime in all its forms and manifestations. We are convinced that, through the mutual and effective sharing of information, knowledge and experience and through joint and coordinated actions, Governments and businesses can develop, improve and implement measures to prevent, prosecute and punish crime, including emerging and changing challenges.

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[119] Ibid., vols. 1577, 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.

[120] The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules) (General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex); the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) (Assembly resolution 45/110, annex); the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines) (Assembly resolution 45/112, annex); the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty (Assembly resolution 45/113, annex); the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex); and the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters (Council resolution 2002/12, annex).

"35. We stress the need for all States to have national and local action plans for crime prevention that take into account, inter alia, factors that place certain populations and places at higher risk of victimization and/or offending in a comprehensive, integrated and participatory manner, and for such plans to be based on the best available evidence and good practices. We stress that crime prevention should be considered an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States.

"36. We urge Member States to consider adopting legislation, strategies and policies for the prevention of trafficking in persons, the prosecution of offenders and the protection of victims of trafficking, consistent with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.[76] We call upon Member States, where applicable, in cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations, to follow a victim-centred approach with full respect for the human rights of the victims of trafficking, and to make better use of the tools developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

"37. We urge Member States to consider adopting and implementing effective measures to prevent, prosecute and punish the smuggling of migrants and to ensure the rights of smuggled migrants, consistent with the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.[121] In this context, we recommend that Member States, inter alia, undertake awareness-raising campaigns, in cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations.

"38. We affirm our determination to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families, and we call upon Member States to adopt measures for preventing and addressing effectively cases of such violence and to ensure that those individuals receive humane and respectful treatment from States, regardless of their status. We also invite Member States to take immediate steps to incorporate into international crime prevention strategies and norms measures to prevent, prosecute and punish crimes involving violence against migrants, as well as violence associated with racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider this issue further in a comprehensive manner.

"39. We note that the development of information and communications technologies and the increasing use of the Internet create new opportunities for offenders and facilitate the growth of crime.

"40. We realize the vulnerability of children, and we call upon the private sector to promote and support efforts to prevent child sexual abuse and exploitation through the Internet.

"41. We recommend that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request, provide, in cooperation with Member States, relevant international organizations and the private sector, technical assistance and training to States to improve national legislation and build the capacity of national authorities in order to deal with cybercrime, including the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crime in all its forms, and to enhance the security of computer networks.

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[121] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

"42. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider convening an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime.

"43. We endeavour to take measures to promote wider education and awareness of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice to ensure a culture of respect for the rule of law. In this regard, we recognize the role of civil society and the media in cooperating with States in these efforts. We invite the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to play a key role in the development and implementation of measures to promote and develop such a culture, in close coordination with other relevant United Nations entities.

"44. We undertake to promote appropriate training of officials entrusted with upholding the rule of law, including correctional facility officers, law enforcement officials and the judiciary, as well as prosecutors and defence lawyers, in the use and application of those standards and norms.

"45. We are concerned by urban crime and its impact on specific populations and places. We therefore recommend stronger coordination between security and social policies, with a view to addressing some of the root causes of urban violence.

"46. We recognize that specific groups are particularly vulnerable to situations of urban crime, and we therefore recommend the adoption and implementation of civic intercultural programmes, where appropriate, aimed at combating racism and xenophobia, reducing the exclusion of minorities and migrants and thus promoting community cohesion.

"47. We acknowledge the increasing links between transnational organized crime and drug trafficking in the context of the world drug problem. In this regard, we stress the urgent need for all States to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation to effectively counter the challenges posed by these links.

"48. We recognize that the penitentiary system is one of the key components of the criminal justice system. We endeavour to use the United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of prisoners as a source of guidance in the development or updating of our national codes of penitentiary administration.

"49. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider convening an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps.

"50. We welcome the draft United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders.[122] Taking note of the outcome and the recommendations of the meeting of the expert group to develop supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings,[95] we recommend that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice consider them as a matter of priority for appropriate action.

"51. We stress the need to reinforce alternatives to imprisonment, which may include community service, restorative justice and electronic monitoring, and support rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, including those to correct offending behaviour, and educational and vocational programmes for prisoners.

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[122] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

"52. We recommend that Member States endeavour to reduce pretrial detention, where appropriate, and promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms.

"53. We support effective and efficient follow-up of the outcomes of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice. We welcome the inclusion of a standing item on the agenda of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its annual sessions on this matter and on preparations for future congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice.

"54. We welcome with appreciation the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015.

"55. We express our profound gratitude to the people and Government of Brazil for their warm and generous hospitality and for the excellent facilities provided for the Twelfth Congress."

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/19. Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 2003/29 of 22 July 2003 entitled "Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property" and its resolutions 2004/34 of 21 July 2004 and 2008/23 of 24 July 2008 entitled "Protection against trafficking in cultural property",

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 58/17 of 3 December 2003, 61/52 of 4 December 2006 and 64/78 of 7 December 2009 on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, as well as other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling also the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to trafficking in cultural property, as well as the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of cultural property,

Recalling further the need for continued technical cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization within their respective mandates,

Recalling the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970,[123] the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, adopted by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on 24 June 1995,[124] and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted on 14 May 1954,[125] and the two Protocols thereto, adopted on 14 May 1954[125] and 26 March 1999,[126] as well as regional instruments such as the Convention on the Protection of the Archeological, Historical, and Artistic Heritage of the American Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States on 16 June 1976,[127] and the revised European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, signed on 16 January 1992,[128] where applicable, and emphasizing the importance for States of protecting and preserving their cultural heritage in accordance with such relevant international instruments,

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[123] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

[124] Available from www.unidroit.org.

[125] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 249, No. 3511.

[126] Ibid., vol. 2253, No. 3511.

Reiterating the significance of cultural property as part of the common heritage of humankind and as unique and important testimony of the culture and identity of peoples and the necessity of protecting it, and reaffirming in that regard the need to strengthen international cooperation in preventing, prosecuting and punishing all aspects of trafficking in cultural property,

Expressing concern that, notwithstanding its significance as part of the cultural heritage of humankind, cultural property is too often considered as mere merchandise, which not only deprives it of its cultural, historical and symbolic essence but also encourages activities that lead to its loss, destruction, removal, theft and trafficking,

Observing that cultural property is increasingly being sold through markets, including in auctions, in particular over the Internet, which gives rise to the need for effective measures, including, where appropriate, regulations in accordance with national and applicable international laws, to prevent the transfer of ownership of cultural property acquired illicitly,

Conscious of the importance of promoting public-private partnerships to address trafficking in cultural property, while bearing in mind the role of technical assistance,

Recalling the deliberations of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010,[110] and the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[94] in which the Congress welcomed the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to engage in a thematic debate on protection against trafficking in cultural property, as well as the recommendations made by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property at its meeting, held in Vienna from 24 to 26 November 2009,[117] and invited the Commission to conduct appropriate follow-up, including exploring the need for guidelines for crime prevention with respect to trafficking in cultural property,

Recalling also that in the Salvador Declaration the Twelfth Congress urged States that had not yet done so to develop effective legislation to prevent, prosecute and punish trafficking in cultural property in any of its forms and to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in this area, including the recovery and return of cultural property, bearing in mind the existing relevant international instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[104] where appropriate,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on protection against trafficking in cultural property,[129]

Alarmed at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in all aspects of trafficking in cultural property, and underscoring in that regard the potential utility of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in reinforcing international cooperation in the fight against trafficking in cultural property, including its illicit removal from the countries of origin, through, inter alia, mutual legal assistance, extradition and the recovery of the proceeds of crime,

Desiring to raise awareness among all States concerning the frequent difficulty of demonstrating the circumstances, place, time and manner of the theft and pillage of cultural property, and recognizing the importance of providing the most extensive international cooperation consistent with applicable international instruments and mechanisms,

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[127] Available from www.oas.org.

[128] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1966, No. 33612.

[129] E/CN.15/2010/4.

Recognizing the need to strengthen and fully implement mechanisms for the recovery and return of cultural property that has been stolen or trafficked, as well as those for its protection and preservation, where appropriate,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the meeting of the expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property, held in Vienna from 24 to 26 November 2009 in accordance with resolution 2008/23,[117] and invites Member States to provide adequate follow-up to the recommendations of the expert group on prevention, criminalization, cooperation and awareness-raising, capacity-building and technical assistance, as well as the use of new technologies;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with its mandate, as a complement to existing work and in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other competent international organizations, to provide appropriate follow-up to the recommendations of the expert group and to convene at least one additional open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its twenty-second session, practical proposals for implementing, where appropriate, those recommendations, giving due attention to aspects of criminalization, international cooperation and mutual legal assistance;

3. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent cultural property from being trafficked, and notes in that regard the need for adequate technical assistance;

4. *Urges* Member States and relevant institutions, as appropriate, to reinforce and fully implement mechanisms to strengthen international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance, in order to combat all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property, as well as to facilitate the recovery and return of such property;

5. *Urges* Member States to take effective measures to prevent illicitly acquired cultural property from being transferred, especially through auctions, including over the Internet, and to effect its recovery and return to its rightful owners;

6. *Also urges* Member States to protect cultural property and prevent trafficking in such property by introducing appropriate legislation, including, in particular, procedures for its seizure, recovery and return, as well as by promoting education, launching awareness-raising campaigns, locating and inventorying such property, adopting adequate security measures, developing the capacities and human resources of monitoring institutions such as the police, customs services and the tourism sector, involving the media and disseminating information on the theft and pillaging of cultural property;

7. *Takes note* of the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property, adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders[130] and welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/121 of 14 December 1990, and invites Member States to continue to submit in writing their views on the model treaty, including on its potential utility and whether any improvements to it should be considered;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider reviewing their legal frameworks, as appropriate, with a view to providing the most extensive international cooperation possible to fully address the situation of cultural property being trafficked through clandestine activities;

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[130] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B, resolution 1, annex.

9. *Encourages* Member States to take all appropriate measures aimed at maximizing transparency in the activities of traders in cultural property;

10. *Urges* Member States to continue to strengthen cooperation and mutual legal assistance for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of crimes against cultural property that is part of the cultural heritage of peoples, and in that regard invites them to consider ratifying and implementing the relevant international instruments, including, as appropriate, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[104]

11. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict[125] to consider doing so, and urges States parties to the Convention to fully implement its provisions, in particular articles 4 and 5, whereby States parties undertake to respect cultural property situated within their own territory or within the territory of other parties, including territories occupied in whole or in part by them;

12. *Considers* that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption[112] should be fully used for the purpose of strengthening the fight against trafficking in cultural property, including by exploring other possible normative developments, when appropriate;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to join the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant international organizations in promoting and organizing meetings, seminars and similar events to which the Office can contribute as regards the crime prevention and criminal justice aspects of protection against trafficking in cultural property;

14. *Invites* Member States to hold regional and subregional meetings in all regions on the subject of protection against trafficking in cultural property;

15. *Also invites* Member States to consider trafficking in cultural property a serious crime;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with its mandate and in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other competent international organizations, to further explore the development of specific guidelines for crime prevention with respect to trafficking in cultural property;

17. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to contribute to the cooperative network established among the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Council of Museums, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the World Customs Organization in the areas of trafficking in cultural property and its recovery and return;

18. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with Member States and in accordance with its mandate and in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other competent international organizations, to explore possibilities for the collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant data, specifically addressing the relevant aspects of trafficking in cultural property;

19. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources, where necessary and in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations, for the implementation of the relevant paragraphs of the present resolution;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/20. Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 63/197 of 18 December 2008 entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem" and resolution 64/179 of 18 December 2009 entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity",

Recalling also the strategy for the period 2008–2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[131] which provides a clear framework for the work of the Office,

Recalling further its resolution 2009/23 of 30 July 2009 entitled "Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",

1. *Welcomes* the report on regional programmes and the progress made in developing an integrated programme approach, comprising thematic and regional programmes for the delivery of the normative and technical assistance mandates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the increased national ownership and participation that the regional programmes have garnered, and encourages Member States in other subregions to engage with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparation of similar, subregional programmes;

3. *Encourages* Member States to support the regional and thematic programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through unearmarked voluntary contributions, whenever possible, and thereby to support national ownership and regional prioritization;

4. *Welcomes* the advances in the implementation of the Santo Domingo Pact and Managua Mechanism interregional initiative;

5. *Looks forward* to the results of the implementation of the regional programmes for East Asia and the Pacific, South-Eastern Europe, Central America and the Caribbean, and East Africa;

6. *Welcomes* the holding in Cairo, from 27 to 29 April 2010, of the regional expert meeting on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform in the Arab States organized by the League of Arab States in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and with the support of the Government of Egypt in order to prepare a regional programme for the period 2011–2015;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue with the development of regional programmes in 2010;

8. *Notes* the increased coherence of the regional and thematic programmes, with a view to achieving the simplification of implementation modalities;

9. *Supports* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in leading the development of the integrated programme approach;

10. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate, to draw on the technical assistance activities outlined in the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and to use the regional programmes as a vehicle to increase regional cooperation for thematic strategies;

11. *Encourages* bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and financial institutions to continue to support the implementation of regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

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[131] Resolution 2007/12, annex.

12. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue giving high priority and support to the implementation of the integrated programme approach through the promotion of the regional and thematic programmes, and to report on progress made in such implementation to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session, in the first half of 2011, and to share the report with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fourth session.

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/21. Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* section XVI, paragraph 2, of its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, in which it entrusted certain administrative and financial functions to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

"*Recalling also* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009,[132]

"*Recalling further* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010–2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[106]

"*Having regard* to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,[107]

"*Recalling* its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009 entitled 'Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011', in paragraph 85 of which it expressed concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013 to ensure that the Office has sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,[107] and welcomes the measures taken to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to the programme of work of the Office;

"2. *Notes* the anticipated efficiency gains resulting from the proposed realignment, which responds, in particular, to recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and looks forward to seeing those efficiency gains reflected in the budget for the biennium 2012–2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

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[132] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2009/28/Add.1), chap. I.

"3. *Also notes* that the realignment will not require any change to the strategic framework for the period 2010–2011 and that the thematic and regional programme approach will be reflected in the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012–2013;

"4. *Further notes* that the proposed realignment will contribute to the improvement of the technical assistance programmes and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"5. *Notes* that the proposed realignment will not diminish the current status of any of the activities promoted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"6. *Recalls* that, in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14,[132] the Commission decided that the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010–2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should contain adequate provisions for the establishment of a sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit, and urges the Secretariat to swiftly implement that decision and commence with the re-establishment of the independent evaluation unit without further delay;

"7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit, consistent with the importance of its functions;

"8. *Notes* that the reinstatement of the post of Chief of the Policy Analysis and Research Branch at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the D-1 level, should be considered only after sufficient funding has been made available for the independent evaluation unit and the Strategic Planning Unit;

"9. *Also notes*, in the preceding context, the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[108] and encourages the realignment as an important step in the process of continuous improvement of the Office;

"10. *Highlights* the importance of providing legal assistance for drug control and crime prevention and the need to link the provision of such assistance to the work of the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"11. *Notes with concern* the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"12. *Urges* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that the Office submits to the Secretary-General a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013 that appropriately reflects the financial needs of the Office;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013, to devote due attention to the resource requirements for meeting the mandates entrusted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, taking into account the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[109] with particular focus on under-resourced areas;

"14. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations."

45th plenary meeting
22 July 2010

2010/22. Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, resolution 63/232 of 19 December 2008 on operational activities for development and resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 on system-wide coherence and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008/2 of 18 July 2008 and 2009/1 of 22 July 2009 on progress in the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208,

Reaffirming the importance of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Acknowledging the importance of delivering assistance in order to overcome the challenges to improving human life by implementing General Assembly resolution 62/208,

Recalling the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system so as to ensure that policy orientations established by the General Assembly are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006, 62/208 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2010,[133]

Funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2008,[134] and recalls the section of General Assembly resolution 64/289 on improving the funding system of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and looks forward to its implementation;

Results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208

2. *Takes note* of the initiative by the United Nations development system to draw lessons learned and identify approaches that can be scaled up to accelerate progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals at the country level, and invites the United Nations development system to disseminate this information widely;

3. *Invites* the United Nations development system to improve the way in which capacity development results and their sustainability are assessed in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, with realistic measurable indicators;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2011 information on further progress on an inter-agency collaborative framework on South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, and on progress in the preparation of the operational guidelines to support the implementation of the Nairobi

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[133] Report of the Secretary-General on the results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208 (E/2010/70); report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2008 (A/65/79-E/2010/76); report of the Secretary-General on the functioning of the resident coordinator system, including costs and benefits (E/2010/53); and report of the Secretary-General on actions taken by the executive boards and governing bodies of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies in the area of simplification and harmonization of the United Nations development system (E/2010/52).

[134] A/65/79-E/2010/76.

outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,[135] to be prepared as mandated by the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation at its sixteenth session;[136]

5. *Encourages* further support for a wide use of performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women among United Nations country teams in the context of their review of United Nations Development Assistance Framework implementation and preparations for the roll-out of subsequent United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks;

6. *Invites* the United Nations development system to assess the extent to which national expertise, systems and capacity are used in operational activities for development, with a view to strengthening them and supporting them in reaching the highest quality standards;

7. *Welcomes* the intergovernmental meetings of programme pilot countries, held in Kigali from 19 to 21 October 2009, and in Hanoi from 14 to 16 June 2010, takes note with appreciation of the Kigali and Hanoi declarations, and in this regard also takes note of the progress made by "delivering as one" countries in their own country-led evaluations, with the participation of relevant stakeholders and with the technical support of the United Nations Evaluation Group, to be completed by 1 July 2010, taking into account the principles of national ownership and "no one size fits all";

Functioning of the resident coordinator system, including costs and benefits

8. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Group to continue working to improve the quality of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and its regular monitoring in order to support programme countries by enhancing the capacities of the United Nations country teams, and in that context reiterates that national ownership and leadership should be the principal guidance in that area, including the participation of programme country Governments;

9. *Recalls* that the General Assembly, in paragraph 96 of its resolution 62/208, underscored that resident coordinators, supported by the United Nations country teams, should report to national authorities on progress made against results agreed in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, acknowledges the development of a standard operational format on reporting, and encourages the inclusion of information on its implementation in future reports;

10. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations development system and the United Nations Development Group to continue to streamline and eliminate duplication in reporting requirements for their various stakeholders in order to reduce the administrative and procedural burden on United Nations country teams;

11. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations development system to continue to support the work of the United Nations Development Group for improving the process through which the resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators are selected and trained, as well as for attracting and retaining suitable and high-performing resident coordinators, and to include information in that regard in their reports to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

Simplification and harmonization of the United Nations development system

12. *Recalls* the section on harmonization of business practices of General Assembly resolution 64/289, and in that regard encourages the United Nations Development Group to support the United Nations country teams in preparing and implementing, in consultation with the

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[135] General Assembly resolution 64/222, annex.

[136] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/65/39), chap. I, decision 16/1.

national authorities of programme countries, workplans for the simplification and harmonization of business practices at the country level, with results and timelines;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to explore sources of financing to support the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Harmonization of Business Practices in the United Nations System, including through discussions with their respective governing bodies on the allocation of funds;

14. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations development system to overcome obstacles to inter-agency mobility in general, including the rapid redeployment of qualified national and international staff in crisis and post-crisis situations.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 2010

2010/23. Renaming of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, in which it decided that the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund should be transformed into Executive Boards,

"*Recalling also* decisions 2008/35 of 12 September 2008[137] and 2010/7 of 22 January 2010[138] of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund,

"*Recalling further* its decision 48/501 of 19 September 1994, in which it decided that the United Nations Office for Project Services should become a separate and identifiable entity,

"*Reaffirming* the mandate of the United Nations Office for Project Services, in the context of coherence and the furtherance of United Nations objectives, to act as a service provider to the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, international and regional financial institutions, intergovernmental organizations, donor and recipient Governments and non-governmental organizations,

"*Reaffirming also* the role of the United Nations Office for Project Services as a central resource for the United Nations system in procurement and contracts management as well as in civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development activities,

"*Recognizing* the potential for value-adding contributions that the United Nations Office for Project Services can make in providing efficient, cost-effective services to development partners in the areas of project management, human resources, financial management and common/shared services,

"1. *Welcomes* the current practice of holding a separate segment for the United Nations Office for Project Services during sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, and notes the desire of

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[137] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 15* (E/2008/35), annex I.

[138] Ibid., *2010, Supplement No. 15* (E/2010/35), annex I.

Member States to rename the Executive Board to include the United Nations Office for Project Services;

"2. *Decides* that the name of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund shall be changed to 'Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services';

"3. *Also decides* that the functions of the Executive Board as set forth in resolution 48/162 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the United Nations Office for Project Services."

46th plenary meeting
23 July 2010

2010/24. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2009 of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[15] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[23]

Recalling also the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2009,[139]

Recalling further its resolutions 2009/28 and 2009/29 of 31 July 2009, adopted at the coordination segment of its substantive session of 2009, as well as other relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the leading role of the World Health Organization as the primary specialized agency for health, including its roles and functions with regard to health policy in accordance with its mandate, and recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the World Health Assembly,

Recognizing also that everyone has the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Recognizing further that global public health, including effective and sustainable health systems, is central to achieving all of the Millennium Development Goals and requires a combination of public health policies and other intersectoral actions, including in the areas of gender equality, education, nutrition, safe drinking water, hygiene, sanitation, sustainable urbanization and rural development,

Recognizing that the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are interlinked, expressing its concern that progress in achieving some of them is lagging, and reiterating its commitment to continuing to reinvigorate and strengthen the global partnership for development as a vital element for achieving these goals, in particular the health-related goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Theme of the coordination segment: implementing the internationally agreed development goals and commitments in regard to global public health";[140]

2. *Welcomes* the increasing focus on advancing maternal and child health, in particular newborn health, and recognizes that coordination of strategies between different health services and programmes across the continuum of care, based on the values and principles of primary

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[139] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/64/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. E, para. 56.

[140] E/2010/85.

health care, in particular equity, solidarity, social justice, universal access to services, multisectoral actions, transparency, accountability, community participation and empowerment, enhances maternal and child health, in particular newborn health, and strengthens the overall robustness of health systems;

3. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening health systems and improving coordinated health-care service delivery as they relate to the Millennium Development Goals, in particular Goals 4, 5 and 6, and invites the General Assembly to take this into consideration in the context of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, to be held from 20 to 22 September 2010, building on the ministerial declaration of 2009;[139]

4. *Takes note* of the Social Protection Floor Initiative of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, led by the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization;

5. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Sixty-third World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel,[141] and also welcomes its contributions to national, bilateral, regional and international responses to the challenges of the migration of health personnel and the strengthening of health systems and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Urges* the World Health Organization and other relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue to assist countries in adopting multisectoral approaches in relation to health issues, as appropriate, and to support country-led efforts to integrate health into national sectoral policies in such areas as agriculture, the environment, transport, trade, taxation, education, gender equality, social planning and development, urban planning, mass media and food and pharmaceutical production;

7. *Requests* relevant entities of the United Nations system to support efforts by Member States to strengthen health systems in order to deliver equitable health outcomes, including through the promotion of:

(*a*) Additional and/or sustained investments to strengthen health infrastructure, training and retention policies for a skilled workforce, the procurement and distribution of medicines, vaccines, medical products and technologies, service delivery and information systems, especially at the level of primary health care;

(*b*) An enabling environment for the achievement of universal access to health and health-care services based on equitable and sustainable systems of financing, and extended social protection, in particular for the poor and people in vulnerable situations, with adequate attention paid to preventive health and health-care services;

(*c*) Improved governance and high-quality leadership, including at the local and community levels;

(*d*) Fiscal and administrative devolution, as appropriate, in order to improve governance, performance and accountability in the health sector;

(*e*) Decent work, including decent working conditions for health workers, essential for improving the quality of and access to health services;

(*f*) Appropriate incentive policies for the training, recruitment and retention of health workers in order to increase universal access to health services, including in remote and rural areas, and avert a global shortage and an imbalance in the distribution of health workers, in particular a shortage of such workers in Africa, stressing the challenges facing developing countries in this regard;

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[141] See World Health Organization, *Sixty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, 17–21 May 2010, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA63/2010/REC/1).

(*g*) Strengthened epidemiological surveillance and health information management systems and coordinated communication in order to increase health emergency preparedness;

(*h*) A strengthened role for civil society and the private sector in national processes and integrated delivery systems, where appropriate, in order to further escalate efforts;

(*i*) The strengthened sharing of experience, best practices and lessons learned among Member States, at the regional, intraregional and subregional levels, on policy options, strategies and initiatives in support of public health;

(*j*) Improved coordination of international cooperation efforts at the country level with national Governments, through such initiatives as the International Health Partnership, designed to provide a framework within which development partners can mobilize more effectively behind robust, more cost-effective and inclusive national health plans, and more flexible and predictable resources;

8. *Invites* the United Nations system to place gender equality at the centre of the response to global health goals with a view to increasing the impact of health policies and maximizing the quality of services, in particular for the poor and people living in vulnerable situations;

9. *Reaffirms* that gender equality and the empowerment of women cannot be achieved without promoting and protecting the right of women to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, and encourages the United Nations system to assist Member States in meeting their commitments in this regard, including the commitments relating to sexual and reproductive health, and in promoting and protecting all human rights in this context, and to promote universal access to reproductive health, including by integrating family planning, sexual health and health-care services in national strategies and programmes;

10. *Invites* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to make special efforts to invest in family planning and maternal and child health, in particular newborn health, building on ongoing efforts of the relevant United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, including the Global Consensus on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health of 2009 and the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund;

11. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue coordinated action to respond to communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, as prioritized by the Millennium Development Goals, including through the secretariat and co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, as well as to increase action to respond to those diseases, which contribute significantly to child mortality;

12. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to join in the fight against non-communicable diseases, which threaten socio-economic development and present overwhelming challenges to national health systems, including through the World Health Organization Global Non-communicable Disease Network, and to promote coordinated United Nations system-wide support for low- and middle-income countries in combating those diseases;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to support strategies to address the impact that working conditions can have on health status, health equity and general well-being and to improve employment and working conditions at the global, national and local levels, in particular to reduce exposure to work-related physical and psychosocial hazards, in order to help to reduce the negative health effects of the environment in which people work;

14. *Invites* the United Nations system to support and participate in, as appropriate, the activities being envisaged for the implementation of the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/255 of 2 March 2010;

15. *Encourages* United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as appropriate within their respective mandates, to further develop and draw maximum benefit from partnerships with a wide range of relevant actors, including the private sector and civil society, and to continue to foster relations with global health partnerships, such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the GAVI Alliance and the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, in order to gain from the capacity of those partnerships to mobilize different players;

16. *Calls upon* United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as appropriate, to intensify their efforts to eliminate hunger and to secure food for all, and reaffirms their need for assured and sustained funding and increased investments to expand and enhance their efforts dedicated to fighting hunger and malnutrition;

17. *Calls upon* the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to continue to support middle- and low-income countries affected by specific challenges in their fight against HIV/AIDS and to continue the review and optimization of the division of labour among agencies regarding technical cooperation at the country level in order to prevent overlap and thereby promote a more effective response to HIV/AIDS;

18. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to support efforts to fulfil existing official development assistance commitments, including with regard to the health sector, and highlights the need for Member States to ensure that sufficient and increasing equitable domestic resources are programmed for the health sector to achieve better health outcomes;

19. *Welcomes* the various initiatives taken by the international community in support of efforts regarding global public health, and calls upon the United Nations to build on those efforts to promote global public health;

20. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the health of women and children, including with regard to a joint action plan;

21. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to develop a health systems funding platform by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the GAVI Alliance and the World Bank, facilitated by the World Health Organization, and encourages partnerships with Member States, the private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the utilization of the platform;

22. *Encourages* the efforts of the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization to implement the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property, endorsed by the Sixty-second World Health Assembly;[142]

23. *Urges* the United Nations system, in particular the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Health Organization, to support the efforts of Member States to build national capacity to ensure compliance with their obligations and their right to utilize, to the full, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement),[143] the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health[144] and the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health;[145]

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[142] See World Health Organization, *Sixty-second World Health Assembly, Geneva, 18–22 May 2009, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA62/2009/REC/1).

[143] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[144] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[145] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/540 and Corr.1. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

24. *Stresses* the need for international cooperation and assistance, in particular external funding, to be more sustainable and predictable, better aligned with national priorities and channelled to recipient countries in ways that strengthen national health systems, underlines the importance of improving the effectiveness of aid, and calls upon the United Nations system to provide support in this regard;

25. *Encourages* the United Nations system to explore new, voluntary and innovative financing models in the health sector as supplementary to, and not as a substitute for, traditional sources of finance, and takes into consideration the work and recommendations of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development, as well as the findings of the High-level Task Force on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 2010

2010/25. Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the ongoing negative impacts of the world financial and economic crisis affecting all countries, which has caused employment losses and human hardship, and its impact on global poverty rates, particularly in developing countries,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development,[39] the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly[40] and the 2005 World Summit,[23]

Recalling also the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2006[146] and its resolutions 2007/2 of 17 July 2007 and 2008/18 of 24 July 2008,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 59/57 of 2 December 2004, 60/265 of 30 June 2006, 61/16 of 20 November 2006, 62/208 of 19 December 2007, 63/199 of 19 December 2008 and 63/239 of 24 December 2008,

Recalling the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[147] and welcoming the presentation of the Global Jobs Pact by the International Labour Organization to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2009,

Recalling also that the Global Jobs Pact was adopted by the International Labour Conference on 19 June 2009 and that it is intended to promote a job-intensive recovery from the crisis and to promote sustainable growth,

Recalling further the resolution entitled "Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact", adopted by the Council in 2009,[148]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact";[149]

2. *Welcomes* the Global Jobs Pact as a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and priorities, and encourages Member States to continue to promote and make full use of the Pact and to implement policy options contained therein;

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[146] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/61/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 50.

[147] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex.

[148] Resolution 2009/5.

[149] E/2010/64.

3. *Underlines* the fact that countries can harness the Global Jobs Pact to accelerate recovery and place the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all in national and international policy frameworks, and in this regard recognizes the importance of policy coherence at all levels;

4. *Welcomes* efforts to integrate the policy contents of the Global Jobs Pact into the activities of international financial institutions and other relevant organizations, and in that regard notes with appreciation the initiatives undertaken by the United Nations development system to promote the Pact;

5. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to take further into account the Global Jobs Pact in their policies and programmes through their appropriate decision-making processes;

6. *Reiterates* that giving effect to the recommendations and policy options contained in the Global Jobs Pact requires consideration of financing and capacity-building, and that least developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition that lack the fiscal space to adopt appropriate response and recovery policies require particular support, and invites donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to consider providing funding, including existing crisis resources, for the implementation of those recommendations and policy options;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2011 on progress made in implementing the present resolution.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 2010

2010/26. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002 and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,

Recalling also the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[147]

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 64/193 of 21 December 2009 on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development), Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/30 of 31 July 2009 on a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up, and all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council,[150]

Taking note of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 18 and 19 March 2010,[151]

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[150] General Assembly resolutions 56/210 B, 57/250, 57/270 B, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/225, 60/188, 61/191, 62/187, 63/208 and 63/239 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34, 2003/47, 2004/64, 2006/45, 2007/30 and 2008/14.

[151] A/65/81-E/2010/83.

Taking note also of the note by the Secretary-General entitled "Building on Monterrey and Doha: towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals",[152]

Noting the deliberations held in the context of the preparatory process for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, to be held from 20 to 22 September 2010,

Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[16] in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach, recalling the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus and address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Mindful that Member States and other stakeholders have put forward concrete proposals on the subject of strengthening the financing for development follow-up process,

Reaffirming that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

Deeply concerned by the adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, and recognizing that an effective response to the current crisis requires the timely implementation of existing aid commitments,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, in ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[16] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[46] and of continuing unremitting efforts to build bridges between all relevant stakeholders within the holistic agenda of the financing for development process;

2. *Reiterates* the role played by the United Nations as a focal point for the financing for development follow-up process and the need to maintain this role to ensure the continuity and dynamism of the process, while reaffirming the need to further intensify the engagement of all stakeholders, including the United Nations system, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, in the follow-up to and implementation of the commitments made at Monterrey and at Doha;

3. *Reaffirms* the role of the Economic and Social Council in promoting coherence, coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration and as a forum for multi-stakeholder involvement;

4. *Emphasizes* that the financing for development follow-up process should constitute a continuum of events, each contributing to and feeding into the next, ensuring the holistic nature of the process and making better and more effective use of existing mechanisms and resources;

5. *Welcomes* the new modalities of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on

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[152] E/2010/11.

Trade and Development, and notes the consultations held with those stakeholders prior to that meeting;

6. *Also welcomes* the substantive discussions undertaken during the special high-level meeting of the Council, and emphasizes that those discussions are an integral part of the financing for development follow-up process;

7. *Further welcomes* the increased interaction and coordination at the staff level with the institutions involved prior to the special high-level meeting of the Council;

8. *Encourages* the President of the Council, in consultation with Member States, to continue to work with the appropriate representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to improve the agenda and the format of the special high-level meeting of the Council, considering innovative approaches that are conducive, inter alia, to the high-level participation of those institutions;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken to give more prominence to the consideration of the agenda item on financing for development during the annual substantive session of the Council, including the allocation of the item to its coordination segment, and stresses its resolve to continue to improve those modalities;

10. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to consider organizing seminars, panel discussions and briefings as part of the preparations for and contribution to the above-mentioned events in order to raise visibility, attract interest and participation and promote substantive discussions on a continuing basis;

11. *Reiterates* the importance of further improving cooperation between the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration, based on a clear understanding and respect for their respective mandates and governance structures;

12. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the participation of the President of the Council in the meeting of the Development Committee of the Bretton Woods institutions on 25 April 2010 as a useful practice;

13. *Encourages* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, especially the Financing for Development Office, to maintain regular interaction at the staff level with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the interest of greater coherence, coordination and cooperation, each acting in accordance with its respective intergovernmental mandate;

14. *Acknowledges* the efforts already undertaken to strengthen the financing for development follow-up process, underscores the fact that the modalities of the process should be reviewed, as appropriate, within a time frame to be determined by the General Assembly, and notes that the Secretary-General will present concrete proposals on the further strengthening of the financing for development follow-up process for consideration by Member States at the sixty-fifth session of the Assembly;

15. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, which would facilitate the implementation of a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 2010

2010/27. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration[153] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010,[154]

Recalling also the declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government and heads of delegations participating in the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,[155] in which they recommitted themselves to addressing the special needs of the least developed countries by making progress towards the goals of poverty eradication, peace and development,

Reaffirming the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2010 on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women",[156]

Recalling its resolution 2009/31 of 31 July 2009 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 63/227 of 19 December 2008 and 64/213 of 21 December 2009, in which the Assembly decided to convene, at a high level in 2011, the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Welcoming the progress made in the preparatory process for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at the country, regional and global levels, and taking note of the outcomes of the Africa regional preparatory meeting[157] and the High-level Asia-Pacific Policy Dialogue,[158]

Emphasizing that the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries should strengthen concerted global actions in support of the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the annual progress report of the Secretary-General;[159]

2. *Notes* the economic and social progress of many of the least developed countries in recent years, which has led to a number of them proceeding towards graduation from the list of the least developed countries and some of them being on track to achieving the growth and universal primary enrolment targets of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010[154] by 2010;

3. *Remains concerned*, however, about the uneven and insufficient progress achieved in the implementation of the Programme of Action at a time when the international community has embarked on the preparations for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which will undertake a comprehensive appraisal of such implementation, and stresses the urgent need to address areas of weakness in the implementation of the Programme of Action and the continued precarious socio-economic situation in many least developed countries through a strong commitment to the objectives, goals and targets of the Programme of Action;

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[153] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[154] Ibid., chap. II.

[155] See General Assembly resolution 61/1.

[156] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/65/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. F, para. 125.

[157] See A/CONF.219/IPC/3.

[158] See A/CONF.219/IPC/4.

[159] A/65/80-E/2010/77.

4. *Underlines* the fact that, for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, the least developed countries and their development partners must be guided by an integral approach, a broader genuine partnership, country ownership, market considerations and results-oriented actions aimed, inter alia, at:

(*a*) Fostering a people-centered policy framework;

(*b*) Ensuring good governance at both the national and the international levels as essential for the implementation of the commitments embodied in the Programme of Action;

(*c*) Building human and institutional capacities;

(*d*) Building productive capacities to make globalization work for the least developed countries;

(*e*) Enhancing the role of trade in development;

(*f*) Reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment;

(*g*) Mobilizing financial resources;

5. *Urges* the least developed countries to strengthen country ownership in the implementation of the Programme of Action by, inter alia, translating its goals and targets into specific measures within their national development frameworks and poverty eradication strategies, including, where they exist, poverty reduction strategy papers, by promoting broad-based and inclusive dialogue on development with relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, and by enhancing domestic resource mobilization and aid management;

6. *Urges* development partners to fully implement, in a timely and effective manner, commitments made in the Programme of Action and to make individual best efforts to continue, in line with their commitments, to increase their financial and technical support for its effective implementation, taking into account the need for increased resources to address the structural handicaps and constraints being faced by least developed countries in their development efforts, including through capacity-building;

7. *Expresses concern* that, despite efforts to reduce poverty during the decade 2001–2010, the severity and persistence of poverty remains a serious challenge for the least developed countries, and emphasizes that the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries should strengthen global partnership for development and concerted global actions in support of the least developed countries to accelerate sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication;

8. *Also expresses concern* that the economic and social progress made so far by the least developed countries towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, is now threatened by the continuing severe impact of multiple global crises, such as the financial and economic crisis, concerns regarding food security, the energy crisis and the adverse impacts of climate change, and resolves to take appropriate policy measures at all levels, both in the short and long term, and actions in support of the policies and measures of the least developed countries to enable them to overcome the negative impacts created by these crises;

9. *Recognizes* the important role that foreign direct investment can play in the augmentation of domestic savings, generation of employment and transfer of technology, and encourages appropriate measures to support the least developed countries in attracting inflows of foreign direct investment;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made to address the debt problem of the least developed countries, including through the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, expresses concern that debt sustainability and indebtedness remain serious challenges for the least developed countries, and in this regard stresses the need to

continue to take effective measures, preferably within the existing frameworks, to address the debt problems of the least developed countries;

11. *Calls for* an effective implementation of the outcome of the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization[160] concerning least developed countries, welcomes the actions taken by some individual countries since Monterrey towards the goal of full duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries, and calls upon other developed and developing countries declaring themselves in a position to do so to take steps towards this objective;

12. *Also calls for* an early, ambitious, successful, balanced and development-oriented conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations;

13. *Acknowledges* the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination, recognizes that migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community, and commits to allowing labour migration to meet labour market needs, while complying with relevant national legislation and applicable international instruments;

14. *Strongly encourages* all development partners and other stakeholders, including relevant organizations of the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions, to make concerted efforts and adopt appropriate policies and strategies in support of national strategies and programmes with a view to enabling the least developed countries to meet all the Millennium Development Goals targets by 2015;

15. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be convened in Istanbul, Turkey, in 2011, in line with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 63/227;

16. *Invites* all development partners and other relevant stakeholders, including Member States, the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, parliaments, civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to continue to remain fully engaged in the preparatory process, including through the organization of thematic pre-conference and parallel events, in order to ensure a successful outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in line with previous resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in this regard;

17. *Expresses its concern* about the insufficient resources in the trust fund for the least developed countries, and, while expressing its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions, invites Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute to the trust fund in a timely manner to support the substantive preparations for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries as well as to support the participation of representatives of the least developed countries in both the preparatory process and the Conference itself;

18. *Welcomes with appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Turkey to host the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Istanbul from 30 May to 3 June 2011;

19. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to include the issues of concern to the least developed countries in all relevant reports in the economic, social, environmental and related fields in order to ensure follow-up to the development of those countries in the broader context of the world economy and contribute to preventing their marginalization while promoting their further integration into the world economy;

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[160] See World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(05)/DEC. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a ten-year comprehensive report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010 to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, identifying, inter alia, lessons learned and best practices as well structural constraints and handicaps encountered, resource requirements and resource gaps in achieving the set objectives of the Programme of Action.

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2010/28. Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008 and 2009/4 of 23 July 2009 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009 and 2009/267 of 15 December 2009,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti[161] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Also welcomes* the special event on Haiti held by the Economic and Social Council on 24 June 2010 and the relevant follow-up at its substantive session;

3. *Expresses its deepest sympathy and solidarity* to all those affected by the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010 in Haiti and to their families;

4. *Expresses its concern* over the exceptionally devastating impact of the earthquake on Haiti, welcomes the pledges for support made at the International Donors' Conference entitled "Towards a New Future for Haiti", held in New York on 31 March 2010, and at the World Summit for the Future of Haiti, held in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, on 2 June 2010, and encourages the international community to continue providing support for the short- and long-term needs for the recovery and reconstruction of Haiti;

5. *Affirms* the leading role of the Government of Haiti in all aspects of the recovery, reconstruction and development plans for the country;

6. *Recognizes* that political stability and socio-economic recovery are essential to the long-term development of Haiti, and welcomes the efforts and support provided by the United Nations and the international community in both fields, in line with Haitian national priorities, the recent Government decrees on the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for 28 November 2010 and the Government's Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti;

7. *Commends* the creation of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, co-chaired by the Prime Minister of Haiti, Mr. Jean-Max Bellerive, and the former President of the United States of America, Mr. William Jefferson Clinton, aimed at conducting strategic planning and coordination and implementing resources from bilateral and multilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and the business sector, with all necessary transparency and accountability, and looks forward to continued support from donors and other national, regional and international organizations, partners and stakeholders in connection with the implementation of the mandate of the Commission;

8. *Welcomes* the creation of the Haiti Reconstruction Fund, calls for support from donors and other partners, and urges them to fulfil, without delay, their pledges made earlier in the year at

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[161] E/2010/102 and Corr.1.

the International Donors' Conference entitled "Towards a New Future for Haiti" in New York and at the World Summit for the Future of Haiti in Punta Cana;

9. *Also welcomes* the joint establishment by the Government of Haiti and the United Nations Development Programme of an aid tracking portal as a tool to ensure transparency in the provision of support for development in Haiti, and invites all development partners, including non-governmental organizations, to use it;

10. *Stresses* the need for renewed efforts and commitment at the local, national, regional and international levels to assist the Government of Haiti to rebuild the institutional and infrastructural capacity of the State, at both the central and the decentralized levels, to deliver services and coordinate donor assistance;

11. *Recognizes* the need to promote effectiveness, solidarity, efficiency, coherence and coordination among the Government of Haiti and donors, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, including the World Bank and regional and subregional development banks, other regional and subregional organizations and institutions and relevant civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations active in Haiti and other partners participating in the recovery, reconstruction and development efforts;

12. *Also recognizes* the support provided by various regional and subregional cooperative initiatives, including those undertaken by the Andean Development Corporation, the Association of Caribbean States, the Bank of the South, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America, the Caribbean Community, the Central American Integration System, the European Union, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, the International Organization of la Francophonie, the Organization of American States, the Pan American Health Organization, PetroCaribe and the Union of South American Nations, based, inter alia, on solidarity, complementarity, cooperation, development, friendly relations and effectiveness, aimed at supporting Haiti's efforts towards reconstruction in accordance with its national development priorities;

13. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Advisory Group until the substantive session of 2012 of the Council, with the purpose of closely following and providing advice on Haiti's long-term development strategy to promote post-disaster socio-economic recovery, stability and reconstruction, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities, as contained in the Government's Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti, and stresses the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;

14. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the Advisory Group, requests that he continue to strengthen the support for the activities of the Group adequately, from within existing resources, and invites Member States to enhance their support for the work of the Group, including through voluntary contributions;

15. *Recommends* that full use continue to be made of the United Nations capacity to mobilize international efforts and aid and that the leadership role of the United Nations in this respect be recognized and promoted on the ground;

16. *Requests* the Advisory Group, in accomplishing its mandate, to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti, the United Nations Development Group, the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, the Haiti Reconstruction Fund, relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions, regional organizations and institutions, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Community and the Inter-American Development Bank, and other major stakeholders;

17. *Invites* additional members to participate in the work of the Advisory Group, taking into account the need to include those that can make a positive contribution to its objectives;

18. *Requests* the Advisory Group to report on its activities in support of the recovery, reconstruction and development of the country, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Council for its consideration at its organizational and substantive sessions of 2011.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 2010

2010/29. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2010 on implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women,[156]

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,[162] and recalling its resolutions 2001/41 of 26 July 2001, 2002/23 of 24 July 2002, 2003/49 of 24 July 2003, 2004/4 of 7 July 2004, 2005/31 of 26 July 2005, 2006/36 of 27 July 2006, 2007/33 of 27 July 2007, 2008/34 of 25 July 2008 and 2009/12 of 28 July 2009,

Reaffirming also the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres and to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender,[163]

Welcoming the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be known as UN-Women, through the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 on system-wide coherence,

Underlining, in this regard, that the establishment of the Entity and the conduct of its work will lead to more effective coordination, coherence and gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system, and emphasizing that support of gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system will be an integral part of the work of the Entity,

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and constitutes a critical strategy in the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[52] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[28] and reaffirming also the commitment to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres, as well as the commitment to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender equality,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[164] and the recommendations contained therein, and calls for further and continued efforts to mainstream a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations in accordance with all relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Looks forward* to UN-Women becoming fully operational, welcomes the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 64/289 that the Entity shall assume the additional role of leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in its work

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[162] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 4.

[163] See General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 59.

[164] E/2010/57.

on gender equality and the empowerment of women in accordance with its mandate, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure a smooth transition;

3. *Requests* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue mainstreaming the issue of gender in accordance with previous Council resolutions, in particular resolution 2008/34, and General Assembly resolution 64/289, including mainstreaming a gender perspective into all operational mechanisms, inter alia, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and other development frameworks, ensuring that managers provide leadership and support, within the United Nations system, to advance gender mainstreaming, strengthening monitoring, reporting and evaluation so as to allow system-wide assessment of progress in gender-mainstreaming, and using existing training resources, including institutions and infrastructure, to assist in the development and application of unified training modules and tools on gender mainstreaming and to promote the collection, analysis and use of data disaggregated by sex and age during programme development and evaluation of gender mainstreaming in order to assess progress towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women;

4. *Also requests* the United Nations system to continue to support Member States, upon their request, in the implementation of national policies for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2011 a detailed report on the efforts and progress made by United Nations entities, and on gaps and challenges that they still face in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes and in capacity development, and to include in the report a section on how UN-Women will carry out its work, including by strengthening coordination, identifying areas for improvement and elevating the level of attention given to this cross-cutting issue.

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23 July 2010

2010/30. Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[165] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[166]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[167]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/33 of 31 July 2010,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the

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[165] A/65/61 and Corr.1.

[166] E/2010/54 and Add.1.

[167] See E/2010/SR.41.

Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Welcoming the current participation, in their capacity as observers, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in the world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because their development options are limited, the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development and will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the resources necessary for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in that regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/99 of 10 December 2009 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council,[166] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[165]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Non-Self-Governing Territory so that they may take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

10. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

11. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Recalls* the preparation by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of an informational leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its updated 2009 online version, and requests that they be disseminated as widely as possible;

13. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining a close liaison between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

15. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, so that they may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

16. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

17. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council;

18. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on 16 May 1998 of its resolution 574 (XXVII),[168] in which the Commission called for the necessary mechanisms to be devised to permit the associate members of regional commissions, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in the special sessions of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the programmes of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers and to participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

19. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chair of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2011;

21. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 2010

2010/31. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/185 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also its resolution 2009/34 of 31 July 2009,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

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[168] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including resolutions ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, ES-10/14 of 8 December 2003, ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[30] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[30] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[31] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Stressing the importance of the revival of the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, 1544 (2004) of 19 May 2004 and 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008, the principle of land for peace, and the Arab Peace Initiative,[169] as affirmed at the League of Arab States summit held in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 27 and 28 March 2010, and the Quartet road map,[170] as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources, and expressing concern in this regard about the exploitation of natural resources by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and expressing grave concern about the consequent deterioration of economic and living conditions,

Commending, in this regard, the efforts of the Palestinian Authority to improve the economic and social situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

Gravely concerned, in this regard, about Israel's continuation of settlement activities and other related measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Gravely concerned also by the serious repercussions on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by Israel's construction of the wall and its associated regime inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the right to work, to health, to education, to property and to an adequate standard of living,

Recalling, in this regard, the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*[171] and General Assembly resolution ES-10/15, and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Expressing grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of properties, including homes, economic institutions, agricultural lands and orchards, in the

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[169] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[170] S/2003/529, annex.

[171] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and, in particular, in connection with its construction of the wall, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern also over the continued policy of home demolitions, evictions, revocation of residency rights and displacement of the population in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as measures to further isolate the city from its natural Palestinian environs, including through the accelerated construction of settlements, construction of the wall and imposition of checkpoints, which have seriously exacerbated the already dire socio-economic situation being faced by the Palestinian population,

Expressing grave concern further about Israeli military operations and the continuing Israeli policy of closures and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian personnel as well as food, medical supplies, fuel, construction materials and other essential supplies, via the imposition of crossing closures, checkpoints and a permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the consequent negative impact on the socio-economic situation of the Palestinian people, which remains that of a dire humanitarian crisis,

Taking note of recent developments regarding the situation of access to the Gaza Strip, although grave hardships continue to prevail as a result of the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, and calling in this regard for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) of 8 January 2009 with a view to ensuring the full opening of the border crossings for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian aid, commercial flows and construction materials,

Deploring the heavy casualties among civilians, including hundreds of children and women, the internal displacement of thousands of civilians and widespread damage to homes, vital civilian infrastructure, hospitals, schools, food supply installations, economic, industrial and agricultural properties and several United Nations facilities in the Gaza Strip, which gravely impact the provision of vital health and social services to Palestinian women and their families and their socio-economic living conditions and were all caused by the military operations carried out between December 2008 and January 2009,

Recalling, in this regard, the relevant United Nations reports, including those of the Economic and Social Council, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia[172] and the Human Rights Council,

Expressing deep concern about the short- and long-term detrimental impact of such widespread destruction and the hampering of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, on the socio-economic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, and calling in this regard for the expeditious commencement of the reconstruction process in the Gaza Strip with the assistance of the donor countries, including the disbursement of funds pledged in the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 2 March 2009,

Gravely concerned by various reports of the United Nations and specialized agencies regarding the almost total aid dependency caused by prolonged border closures, inordinate rates of unemployment, widespread poverty and severe humanitarian hardships, including food insecurity and rising health-related problems, including high levels of malnutrition, among the Palestinian people, especially children, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern at the increasing number of deaths and injuries among civilians, including children and women, and emphasizing that the Palestinian civilian population must be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law,

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[172] See A/65/72-E/2010/13.

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and calling for the cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, and all firing of rockets,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the dire humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people, including by ensuring the unimpeded provision of humanitarian assistance and the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip,

Commending the important work being done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the donor community in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people in line with their national development and State-building plan, as well as the assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Recognizing the efforts being undertaken by the Palestinian Authority, with international support, to rebuild, reform and strengthen its damaged institutions and promote good governance, and emphasizing the need to preserve the Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure and to ameliorate economic and social conditions,

Welcoming in this regard and expressing strong support for the plan of the Palestinian Authority entitled "Palestine: Ending the Occupation, Establishing the State", for constructing the institutions of a Palestinian State within a twenty-four month period,

Stressing the importance of national unity among the Palestinian people, and emphasizing the need for the respect and preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Calling upon both parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map in cooperation with the Quartet,

1. *Calls for* the full opening of the border crossings of the Gaza Strip, in line with Security Council resolution 1860 (2009), to ensure humanitarian access as well as the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods and the lifting of all movement restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people, including those restrictions arising from ongoing Israeli military operations and the multilayered closures system, and for other urgent measures to alleviate the desperate humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in the Gaza Strip, and calls for compliance by Israel, the occupying Power, with all of its legal obligations under international humanitarian law and United Nations resolutions in this regard;

2. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial contiguity, unity and integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as to and from the outside world;

3. *Also stresses* the need to preserve and develop Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, including economic and social rights;

4. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994;[173]

5. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace civilian properties, vital infrastructure, agricultural lands and governmental institutions that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of its military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

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[173] See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

6. *Reiterates* the call for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent and uninterrupted reopening of all crossings into the Gaza Strip, including the Rafah and Karni crossings, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, including construction materials and adequate fuel supplies, as well as the unhindered access of the United Nations and related agencies and regular commercial flows necessary for economic recovery to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law and to refrain from violence against the civilian population in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[6]

8. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of these resources;

9. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its destruction of homes and properties, economic institutions and agricultural lands and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan;

10. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to end immediately its exploitation of natural resources, including water and mining resources, and to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, activities which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, their water and land resources, and present a serious environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations, and also calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles that obstruct the implementation of critical environmental projects, including the sewage treatment plants in the Gaza Strip;

11. *Reaffirms* that the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements and related infrastructure in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and constitute a major obstacle to economic and social development and to the achievement of peace, and calls for the full cessation of all settlement and settlement-related activity, including full cessation of all measures aimed at altering the demographic composition, legal status and character of the occupied territories, including, in particular, in and around Occupied East Jerusalem, in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions and international law, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

12. *Also reaffirms* that Israel's ongoing construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem, fragmenting the West Bank and seriously debilitating the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice,[171] in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 and in subsequent relevant resolutions;

13. *Calls upon* Israel to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to facilitate visits of the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan whose family members reside in their mother homeland, the Syrian Arab Republic, via the Qunaitra entrance;

14. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of United Nations organizations and agencies and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

15. *Reiterates* the importance of the revival of the peace process on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003), 1544 (2004) and 1850 (2008), the Madrid Conference, the

principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[169] and the Quartet road map,[170] as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in order to pave the way for the establishment of the independent Palestinian State and the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

17. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2011.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 2010

2010/32. Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the entry into force in 2004 of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade,[174] and of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,[175]

Noting also that detailed information on products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments is readily accessible on the Internet,

1. *Takes note* of the notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Environment Programme on the chemicals volume of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments[176] and the report of the World Health Organization on the pharmaceuticals volume of the Consolidated List;[177]

2. *Decides* to discontinue consideration of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments at its future substantive sessions.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 2010

2010/33. Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2004/69 of 11 November 2004, by which it decided that the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be renamed the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,

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[174] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2244, No. 39973.

[175] Ibid., vol. 2256, No. 40214.

[176] See E/2010/79.

[177] See E/2010/84.

Recognizing the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development for the strengthening of international tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,[178]

Welcoming the request to the Economic and Social Council made in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development to examine the strengthening of the institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,[179]

Recognizing that, while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters, including in the area of double taxation,

Recognizing also the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters,

Noting the activities developing within the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant subregional and regional organizations,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on its fifth session,[180]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the views of Member States and taking into consideration the work done on tax matters in other international forums, to submit to the Economic and Social Council by March 2011 a report examining the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters;

2. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene a discussion within the Council on international cooperation in tax matters by early 2011;

3. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and relevant organizations to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for International Cooperation in Tax Matters established by the Secretary-General in order to supplement regular budgetary resources, and invites the Secretary-General to intensify efforts in this regard, which will facilitate adequate representation from developing countries in the meetings of the subcommittees and working groups of the Committee;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the proposed United Nations Code of Conduct on Cooperation in Combating International Tax Evasion adopted by the Committee,[181] and encourages Member States to further discuss the issue within the United Nations, as a practical means of enhancing international tax cooperation.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 2010

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[178] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 64.

[179] See General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex, para. 16; and resolution 63/303, annex, para. 56 (*c*).

[180] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 25* (E/2009/45).

[181] Ibid., annex.

2010/34. Review of United Nations support for small island developing States

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Declaration of Barbados,[182] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[183] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[184]

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/17 of 29 July 2009 on the review of United Nations support for small island developing States,

Taking note of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session containing the independent views and perspectives of the Committee on United Nations support for small island developing States,[36]

Recalling that the Council, by its resolution 2009/17, decided to make available a summary of the debate held during its substantive session of 2010 together with the independent views and perspectives of the Committee as a contribution to the two-day high-level review, to be conducted during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, of progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States,

Recognizing that, although they are afflicted by economic difficulties and confronted by development imperatives similar to those of developing countries generally, small island developing States also have their own particular vulnerabilities and characteristics, which render the difficulties that they face in the pursuit of sustainable development particularly severe and complex,

1. *Decides* to make available the independent views and perspectives of the Committee for Development Policy, together with a summary of the debate held during the present substantive session, as a contribution to the two-day high-level review, to be conducted during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, of progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Inter-agency Consultative Group on Small Island Developing States, and taking into account the views and perspectives contained in chapter V of the report of the Committee for Development Policy[36] on how to improve monitoring of United Nations support for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[184] and the views of Member States, to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council, for consideration at its substantive session of 2011, on concrete recommendations on how United Nations support for small island developing States could be more targeted, cost-efficient, measurable and effective.

47th plenary meeting
23 July 2010

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[182] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[183] Ibid., annex II.

[184] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Resumed substantive session of 2010

2010/35. Procedures for the election of the members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 and Economic and Social Council decision 2010/261 of 9 September 2010,

Noting that the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) shall consist of forty-one members, as follows:

(*a*) Ten from African States,

(*b*) Ten from Asian States,

(*c*) Four from Eastern European States,

(*d*) Six from Latin American and Caribbean States,

(*e*) Five from Western European and other States,

(*f*) Six from contributing countries,

1. *Decides* that the term of membership of the thirty-five members of the Executive Board of UN-Women elected from the five regional groups, pursuant to paragraphs 60 (*a*) to (*e*) of General Assembly resolution 64/289, shall be staggered and that such a decision shall be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, for members to serve two-year and three-year terms, as follows:

	Number of seats for		
Regional groups	*Two years*	*Three years*	**Total**
African States	5	5	**10**
Asian States	5	5	**10**
Eastern European States	2	2	**4**
Latin American and Caribbean States	3	3	**6**
Western European and other States	2	3	**5**
Total seats	**17**	**18**	**35**

2. *Also decides* that the six contributing countries serving as members of the Executive Board, pursuant to paragraph 60 (*f*) of General Assembly resolution 64/289, shall be elected for a three-year term;

3. *Further decides* that the term of office of the forty-one members of the Executive Board elected at the first election shall begin on the date of the election and run until 31 December of the year in which their term ends;

4. *Decides* that in subsequent elections members shall be elected for a term of office of three years, beginning on 1 January of the year following their election and running until 31 December of the year in which their term ends.

49th plenary meeting
25 October 2010

2010/36. Membership of the Economic and Social Council in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/180 of 20 December 2005 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005, concurrently establishing the Peacebuilding Commission,

Recalling also, in particular, paragraphs 12 (*b*), 13 and 17 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), establishing the institutional relationship between the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 63/145 of 18 December 2008, in which the Assembly, inter alia, invited other bodies with members elected to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission to adjust the term of office of their respective members so that the term of office of all members of the Organizational Committee could start on 1 January instead of 23 June,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/3 of 8 May 2006 and 2008/38 of 19 December 2008 on the membership of the Council in the Organizational Committee,

Recognizing the important role to be performed by the Commission towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction in countries emerging from conflict, particularly in Africa,

Recalling that due consideration is to be given to countries that have experienced post-conflict recovery in the composition of the Organizational Committee,

1. *Decides* that the distribution of the seven seats allocated to the Economic and Social Council on the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission shall be as follows:

(*a*) One seat for each of the five regional groups, namely, African States, Asian States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States and Western European and other States;

(*b*) In the election of members of the Council to the Organizational Committee whose term of office shall start on 1 January 2011, the two remaining seats shall be allocated to the regional group of African States;

2. *Also decides* that the established practice of the Council regarding members elected to its subsidiary bodies who are not able to complete their term of office shall apply to members elected to the Organizational Committee by the Council.

51st plenary meeting
14 December 2010

2010/37. Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions,[185] and the request contained therein for an additional session of the Committee, followed by pre-sessional working groups of one week's duration, in Geneva, in both 2011 and 2012,

Concerned at the persistent backlog of reports of State parties awaiting consideration, and that the existing working methods and meeting arrangements for the Committee no longer permit it to fully discharge its responsibilities under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and

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[185] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 2* (E/2010/22).

Cultural Rights[30] and Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985 in an efficient and timely manner, and recognizing that the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[186] would increase the workload of the Committee,

Taking note of the note submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the evaluation of the use of additional meeting time by the human rights treaty bodies,[187] the increasing workload of the treaty bodies and the increasing number of requests from them for more meeting time,

1. *Requests* the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to improve the efficiency of its working methods, including with a view to further harmonizing its working methods with the other treaty bodies, and, in the light of its activities in this regard, requests the Chair of the Committee to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in July 2011 on the steps taken by the Committee to improve its efficiency, to allow the Council to make a decision on means to address the Committee's backlog of State party reports, including, if necessary, through the granting of additional time as a temporary measure;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session concrete and tailored proposals on the human rights treaty bodies, including the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, building on the work of the Secretary-General pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 9/8 of 24 September 2008[188] and of the treaty bodies in this regard, to improve their effectiveness and to identify efficiencies in their working methods and resource requirements in order to better manage their workloads, bearing in mind budgetary constraints and taking account of the varying burdens on each treaty body.

51st plenary meeting
14 December 2010

2010/38. The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics[189] and the initiatives of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics,

Recognizing the strategic importance of information and communications technology as a critical reform instrument for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations Secretariat,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and access by all States, with due regard to all the official languages,[190]

Welcoming the intensification of efforts by the Chief Information Technology Officer and the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Secretariat to improve effective collaboration and information management solutions for the needs of the permanent and observer missions at the United Nations,

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[186] General Assembly resolution 63/117, annex.

[187] A/65/317.

[188] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/63/53/Add.1), chap. I.

[189] E/2010/48.

[190] Resolutions 1991/70, 1992/60, 1993/56, 1994/46, 1995/61, 1996/35, 1997/1, 1998/29, 1999/58, 2000/28, 2001/24, 2002/35, 2003/48, 2004/51, 2005/12, 2006/35, 2007/14, 2008/6 and 2009/9.

1. *Reiterates once again* the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members of the United Nations and Observers, as well as non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations, to the computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics for one more year to enable it to carry out, from within existing resources, the due fulfilment of the provisions of the Council resolutions on this item, to facilitate the successful implementation of the initiatives being taken by the Secretary-General with regard to the use of information technology and to continue the implementation of measures required to achieve its objectives, and in that regard requests the Working Group to continue its efforts to act as a bridge between the evolving needs of Member States and the actions of the Secretariat, and to consider its future role, status and mandate and develop findings in that regard;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretariat for the continuing cooperation that it extends to the Working Group in the endeavour to further improve the information technology services available to all permanent and observer missions at the United Nations and, in particular, for the implementation of a Member State web portal[191] to consolidate and simplify secure access by authorized representatives of Member States to relevant information and for the continued upgrading and stabilizing of e-mail services for delegates, as well as for the continued assistance in the hosting of many mission websites, a cooperative effort of the Secretariat and the diplomatic community coordinated by the Working Group;

4. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Working Group and the Secretariat in providing training and support and raising awareness in the area of United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend full cooperation to the Working Group and to give priority to implementing its recommendations and guidance, particularly with regard to the upgrading of web-based services, including through the replacement of the CandiWeb elections and candidatures site;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2011 on action taken in follow-up to the present resolution, including the findings of the Working Group and an assessment of its work and mandate.

52nd plenary meeting
15 December 2010

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[191] www.un.int.

Decisions

Organizational session for 2010

2010/201. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

A

Election

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 2010, the Economic and Social Council elected EGYPT, GHANA, MALAYSIA and NORWAY to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012.

2010/202. Dates of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided that its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 and 19 March 2010.

2010/203. Provisional agenda and documentation for the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 2010, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed basic programme of work of the Council for 2010 and 2011,[1] approved the following proposed provisional agenda and documentation for its substantive session of 2010:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2010

   Proposed programme of work for the substantive session of 2010

   Status of documentation for the substantive session of 2010

High-level segment

2. High-level segment

   (*a*) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions

   Documentation

   World Economic and Social Survey, 2010 (General Assembly resolutions 118 (II) and 52/180 and Council resolution 1983/50)

   World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2010 (General Assembly resolution 118 (II) and Council resolution 1990/52)

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[1] See E/2010/1.

(*b*) Development Cooperation Forum

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation (General Assembly resolution 61/16)

Relevant part of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX) and 1998/46)

(*c*) Annual ministerial review:

Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the theme (General Assembly resolution 61/16 and Council decision 2008/258)

(*d*) Thematic discussion:

Current global and national trends and challenges and their impact on gender equality and empowerment of women

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the theme (General Assembly resolution 61/16 and Council decision 2009/210)

Relevant part of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX) and 1998/46)

Relevant part of the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 2004/323)

Operational activities segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

Documentation

Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its sixteenth session (General Assembly resolution 33/134 and Council decision 2009/216)[2]

(*a*) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2008 (General Assembly resolutions 35/81, 59/250, 62/208, 63/232 and 63/311)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the functioning of the resident coordinator system, including costs and benefits (General Assembly resolution 62/208 and Council resolutions 2008/2 and 2009/1)

Report of the Secretary-General on results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208 (General Assembly resolutions 62/208 and 63/232 and Council resolution 2009/1)

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[2] Submitted to the General Assembly through the Council.

Report of the Secretary-General on actions taken by the executive boards and governing bodies of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies in the area of simplification and harmonization of the United Nations development system (General Assembly resolution 62/208 and Council resolutions 2008/2 and 2009/1)

(*b*) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/ United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

Documentation

Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/ United Nations Population Fund on its second regular session of 2009 and its first regular and annual sessions of 2010 (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its second regular session of 2009 and its first regular and annual sessions of 2010 (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its 2009 sessions (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme for 2009 (General Assembly resolutions 50/8 and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Coordination segment

4. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2009 of the Council

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 2008/29)

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16 (Council resolution 2009/29) (see also items 6, 8 and 13)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to General Assembly resolution 64/187 on information and communications technologies for development (General Assembly resolution 64/187)

Report of the Secretary-General on recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact (Council resolution 2009/5) (see also item 6 (*a*))

Report of the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the implementation of the reform of and on progress made towards achieving the vision of the Committee (General Assembly resolution 64/224)

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[3] General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265.

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, Council decision 1999/208 and Council resolution 2009/3)

General segment

6. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

   Documentation

   Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16 (Council resolution 2009/29) (see also items 4, 8 and 13)

   (*a*) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact (Council resolution 2009/5) (see also item 4)

   Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (General Assembly resolutions 58/230 and 62/187)[2]

   (*b*) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010

   Documentation

   Annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010 (General Assembly resolution 62/203 and Council resolution 2009/31)[2]

7. Coordination, programme and other questions

   (*a*) Reports of coordination bodies

   Documentation

   Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fiftieth session (General Assembly resolution 31/93 and Council resolution 2008 (LX))

   Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2009/10 (Council decision 2001/321)

   (*b*) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2012–2013

   Documentation

   Relevant sections of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012–2013 (General Assembly resolution 58/269 and Council resolution 1988/77) (*c*) International cooperation in the field of informatics

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the action taken in follow-up to the need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States, including the findings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics and an assessment of its work and mandate (Council resolution 2009/9)

(*d*) Long-term programme of support for Haiti

Documentation

Report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (Council resolution 2009/4)

(*e*) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 62/137 and Council resolution 2009/12)

(*f*) African countries emerging from conflict

Documentation

No request for advance documentation

(*g*) Tobacco or health

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control (Council decision 2008/232)

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16 (Council resolution 2009/29) (see also items 4, 6 and 13)

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (General Assembly resolution 64/125 and Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))[2]

Report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chair of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Council resolution 2009/33)

Report of the Secretary-General on support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 64/99)

10. Regional cooperation:

    [Theme(s) to be selected]

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

    The economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region: Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

    Overview of the economic and social conditions in Africa (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

    Summary of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific* (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

    Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

    Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 2009/34)[2]

12. Non-governmental organizations

    Documentation

    Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2010 (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and Council decisions 1995/304 and 2009/229)

    Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2010 (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and Council decisions 1995/304 and 2009/229)

13. Economic and environmental questions

    Documentation

    Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16 (Council resolution 2009/29) (see also items 4, 6 and 8)

    (*a*) Sustainable development

    Documentation

    Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighteenth session (Council decisions 1993/207 and 2009/235)

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of United Nations support for small island developing States (Council resolution 2009/17)

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX) and 1998/46)

(*b*) Science and technology for development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its thirteenth session (General Assembly resolutions 46/235, annex, and 56/182 and Council decision 2009/219)

Report of the Secretary-General containing an executive summary on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society by each United Nations agency and programme (submitted through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development pursuant to Council resolution 2009/7)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet (Council decision 2009/220)

(*c*) Statistics

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-first session (Council resolutions 8 (I), 8 (II) and 1566 (L) and Council decision 2009/237)

(*d*) Human settlements

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (Council decision 2009/238)[2]

(*e*) Environment

Documentation

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme/Global Ministerial Environment Forum on its eleventh special session (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII), 53/242 and 64/204)[2]

Report of the United Nations Environment Programme on the chemicals volume of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments (Council resolution 2008/13)

Report of the World Health Organization on the pharmaceuticals volume of the Consolidated List: protection against products harmful to health and the environment (Council resolution 2008/13)

(*f*) Population and development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-third session (General Assembly resolution 49/128 and Council decision 2009/239) (*g*) Public administration and development

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session (Council resolutions 2001/45, 2003/60 and 2009/18)

(*h*) International cooperation in tax matters

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its fifth session (Council resolution 2004/69 and Council decision 2009/265)

(*i*) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

Documentation

No request for advance documentation

(*j*) Cartography

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its twenty-sixth session (Council resolutions 715 A (XXVII) and 1314 (XLIV) and Council decision 2009/269)

(*k*) Women and development

Documentation

Relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session (General Assembly resolution 42/178 and Council resolution 1987/24)

14. Social and human rights questions

(*a*) Advancement of women

Documentation

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (XLI) and Council decision 2009/232)

Report of the Executive Board of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its seventh session (General Assembly resolution 59/260 and Council resolutions 1998 (LX) and 2003/57)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcomes of the forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[2]

(*b*) Social development

Documentation

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-eighth session (Council resolutions 10 (II) and 1996/7 and Council decision 2009/244) (*c*) Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened eighteenth session (Council resolution 1992/1 and Council decision 2008/245)

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session (Council resolution 1992/1 and Council decision 2009/246)

Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (Council resolution 1745 (LIV))

(*d*) Narcotic drugs

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-second session (Council resolution 9 (I) and Council decision 2008/247)

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session (Council resolution 9 (I) and Council decision 2009/248)

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009 (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

(*e*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Documentation

Oral report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (General Assembly resolution 58/153)

(*f*) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Documentation

No request for advance documentation

(*g*) Human rights

Documentation

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth sessions (Council resolutions 1988 (LX), 1985/17 and 1995/39)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex)[2]

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)[2]

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children (General Assembly resolution 62/141, sect. III)[2] (*h*) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Documentation

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its ninth session (Council resolution 2000/22 and Council decisions 2009/254 and 2009/255)

(*i*) Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on relevant developments in the field of genetic privacy and non-discrimination and on a possible inter-agency coordination mechanism (Council decision 2008/233)

2010/204. Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2011

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following questions for inclusion in the programme of work of the Council for 2011 and list of documents for each agenda item:[1]

Substantive session of 2011

Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2011

Status of documentation for the substantive session of 2011

A. High-level segment

High-level segment

High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions

Documentation

World Economic and Social Survey, 2011 (General Assembly resolutions 118 (II) and 52/180 and Council resolution 1983/50)

World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2011 (General Assembly resolution 118 (II) and Council resolution 1990/52)

Annual ministerial review on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education"

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the theme (General Assembly resolution 61/16 and Council decision 2008/258)

Thematic discussion on the theme [to be decided]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the theme (General Assembly resolution 61/16)

Relevant part of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its thirteenth session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX) and 1998/46)

Relevant part of the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 2004/323)

B. Operational activities segment

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208 (General Assembly resolutions 62/208 and 63/232 and Council resolution 2009/1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the functioning of the resident coordinator system, including costs and benefits (General Assembly resolution 62/208 and Council resolution 2009/1)

Report of the Secretary-General on actions taken by the executive boards and governing bodies of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies in the area of simplification and harmonization of the United Nations development system (General Assembly resolution 62/208 and Council resolution 2009/1)

Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

Documentation

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (General Assembly resolutions 50/8 and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

South-South cooperation for development

Documentation

Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its seventeenth session (General Assembly resolution 33/134)[2]

C. Coordination segment

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Council

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 2007/272)

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16[2]

D. Humanitarian affairs segment

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 52/12 B and Council decision 1999/208)

E. General segment

Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16[2]

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Documentation

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (General Assembly resolution 58/230)[2]

Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010

Documentation

Annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010 (General Assembly resolution 61/1 and Council decision 2001/320)[2]

Coordination, programme and other questions

Reports of coordination bodies

Documentation

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-first session (General Assembly resolution 31/93 and Council resolution 2008 (LX))

Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2010/11 (Council decision 2001/321)

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013

Documentation

Relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013 (General Assembly resolution 58/269)

International cooperation in the field of informatics

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

African countries emerging from conflict

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (Council resolution 2009/6)

Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

Documentation

Draft calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2012 and 2013 (Council decision 52 (LVII))

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16[2]

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (General Assembly resolution 57/147 and Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))[2]

Regional cooperation

[Theme(s) to be selected]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Council decision 1979/1)

Summaries of the surveys of economic conditions in the five regions prepared by the regional commissions (Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General[2]

Non-governmental organizations

Documentation

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and Council decision 1995/304)

Economic and environmental questions

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16[2]

Sustainable development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its nineteenth session (Council decision 1993/207)

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its thirteenth session (Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX))

Science and technology for development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourteenth session (General Assembly resolution 46/235, annex)

Statistics

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-second session (Council resolutions 1768 (LIV) and 1999/8)

Human settlements

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda[2]

Environment

Documentation

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) and 53/242)[2]

Population and development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fourth session (General Assembly resolution 49/128 and Council decision 1995/209)

Public administration and development

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its tenth session (Council resolutions 2001/45 and 2003/60)

International cooperation in tax matters

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its sixth session (Council resolution 2004/69)

United Nations Forum on Forests

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its ninth session (Council resolution 2004/69)

Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

Documentation

No request for advance documentation

Cartography

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its twenty-seventh session (Council resolutions 715 A (XXVII) and 1314 (XLIV))

Women and development

Documentation

Relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fifth session (General Assembly resolution 42/178 and Council resolution 1987/24)

Transport of dangerous goods

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (Council resolution 2009/19)

Social and human rights questions

Advancement of women

Documentation

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fifth session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (XLI))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[2]

Report of the Executive Board of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolutions 1998 (LX) and 2003/57)

Social development

Documentation

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-ninth session (Council resolutions 10 (II), 1139 (XLI) and 1996/7)

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twentieth session (Council resolution 1992/1)

Narcotic drugs

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fourth session (Council resolutions 9 (I) and 1991/39)

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010 (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Documentation

Oral report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (General Assembly resolution 58/153)

Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Documentation

No request for advance documentation

Human rights

Documentation

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions (Council resolutions 1988 (LX) and 1985/17)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)[2]

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Documentation

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its tenth session (Council resolution 2000/22)

United Nations research and training institutes

Documentation

Report of the Director of the United Nations System Staff College (General Assembly resolution 60/214)

Report of the Rector of the United Nations University (General Assembly resolution 61/216)

Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (General Assembly resolution 62/210)

2010/205. Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided on the following working arrangements for its substantive session of 2010:

(*a*) The high-level segment would be held from Monday, 28 June, to the morning of Friday, 2 July;

(*b*) The dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions would be held in the afternoon of Friday, 2 July;

(*c*) The coordination segment would be held from Tuesday, 6 July, to Thursday, 8 July;

(*d*) The operational activities segment would be held from Friday, 9 July, to the morning of Tuesday, 13 July;

(*e*) The informal joint event of the operational activities and humanitarian affairs segments on the issue of the transition from relief to development[4] would be held in the afternoon of Tuesday, 13 July;

(*f*) The humanitarian affairs segment would be held on Wednesday, 14 July, and Thursday, 15 July;

(*g*) The general segment would be held from Friday, 16 July, to Thursday, 22 July;

(*h*) The work of the substantive session of 2010 of the Council would conclude on Friday, 23 July.

2010/206. Operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided that the work of the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2010 should be devoted to the progress on and implementation of General Assembly resolutions 62/208, 63/232 and 64/220 and Council resolution 2009/1 concerning operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

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[4] General Assembly resolution 58/114, para. 6.

Resumed organizational session for 2010

2010/201. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

B

At its 8th and 9th plenary meetings, on 28 April 2010, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following four Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-fifth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2015: ALGERIA, GABON, GEORGIA and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed the election of two members from Asian States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-fifth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2015.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following nine Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-third session, in 2015: ANDORRA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CUBA, EGYPT, MEXICO, PERU, SPAIN and ZIMBABWE.

The Council postponed the election of three members from Asian States, one member from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-third session, in 2015.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected the following eleven Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-sixth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-ninth session, in 2015: BELGIUM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, ESTONIA, GEORGIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAMAICA, LIBERIA, NETHERLANDS, SPAIN, THAILAND and ZIMBABWE.

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following nineteen Member States for a three-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's twentieth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's twenty-second session, in 2014: ANGOLA, ARMENIA, BELGIUM, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, CONGO, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GERMANY, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LEBANON, LESOTHO, MEXICO, MONTENEGRO, NICARAGUA, SAUDI ARABIA and SPAIN.

The Council postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's twentieth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's twenty-second session, in 2014.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following sixteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011: CHINA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LATVIA, LESOTHO, MAURITIUS, PERU, PHILIPPINES, RWANDA, TOGO, TUNISIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed the election of one member from Asian States, two members from Eastern European States and four members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011.

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council elected the following nineteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011: BELGIUM, BULGARIA, BURUNDI, CHINA, CUBA, INDIA, ISRAEL, KYRGYZSTAN, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, NICARAGUA, PAKISTAN, PERU, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SUDAN, TURKEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected FRANCE, NIGER and PORTUGAL to fill outstanding vacancies on the Intergovernmental Working Group for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2011 and POLAND and SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS to fill outstanding vacancies on the Intergovernmental Working Group for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012.

The Council further postponed the election of three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and four members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2011 and the election of four members from Asian States, one member from Eastern European States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Council elected the following nine experts for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011: Aslan ABASHIDZE (Russian Federation), Clément ATANGANA (Cameroon), Chandrashekhar DASGUPTA (India), Azzouz KERDOUN (Algeria), Jaime MARCHÁN ROMERO (Ecuador), Renato Zerbini RIBEIRO LEÃO (Brazil), Eibe RIEDEL (Germany), Heisoo SHIN (Republic of Korea) and Álvaro TIRADO MEJÍA (Colombia).

The Council decided that, on an exceptional basis, Latin American and Caribbean States would be allocated the third rotating seat on the Committee for the four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011 and Western European and other States would be allocated the same seat for the four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and that such arrangement would not be affected by the number of ratifications to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights received by any regional group during that eight-year period.

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

The Council elected the following eight experts for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2011: Eva Rita Katarina BIAUDET (Finland), Megan DAVIS (Australia), Paimaneh HASTEH (Islamic Republic of Iran), Helen KALJULÄTE (Estonia), Mirian MASAQUIZA (Ecuador), Simon William M'VIBOUDOULOU (Congo), Andrey A. NIKIFOROV (Russian Federation) and Álvaro Esteban POP AC (Guatemala).

Pursuant to Council resolution 2000/22 of 28 July 2000, the President of the Council appointed the following eight experts for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2011:

Mirna CUNNINGHAM KAIN (Nicaragua), Raja DEVASHISH ROY (Bangladesh), Dalee Sambo DOROUGH (United States of America), Edward JOHN (Canada), Anna NAIKANCHINA (Russian Federation), Paul Kanyinke SENA (Kenya), Valmaine TOKI (New Zealand) and Saúl VICENTE VÁZQUEZ (Mexico).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the following eleven Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2011: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, ESTONIA, INDONESIA, ITALY, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council also elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning their seats effective 1 January 2011: BELGIUM, to complete the term of office of NORWAY, expiring on 31 December 2011, GERMANY, to complete the term of office of IRELAND, expiring on 31 December 2012, JAPAN, to complete the term of office of ICELAND, expiring on 31 December 2011, SPAIN, to complete the term of office of SWITZERLAND, expiring on 31 December 2011, and SWEDEN, to complete the term of office of LUXEMBOURG, expiring on 31 December 2012.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Council elected SLOVENIA to fill a new seat on the Executive Committee in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/128 of 18 December 2009.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

The Council elected the following eleven Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2011: ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, CANADA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DJIBOUTI, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, LUXEMBOURG and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council also elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning their seats effective 1 January 2011: DENMARK, to complete the term of office of AUSTRIA, expiring on 31 December 2011, ESTONIA, to complete the term of office of SLOVENIA, expiring on 31 December 2012, GERMANY, to complete the term of office of BELGIUM, expiring on 31 December 2011, IRELAND, to complete the term of office of SPAIN, expiring on 31 December 2012, and ITALY, to complete the term of office of FRANCE, expiring on 31 December 2012.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following six Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2011: AUSTRALIA, CUBA, MOROCCO, NORWAY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA and SUDAN.

The Council also elected SPAIN for a term beginning on 1 January 2011 and expiring on 31 December 2012 to complete the term of office of LUXEMBOURG, which was resigning its seat on the Executive Board.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Council elected BELARUS, BENIN, DJIBOUTI and SLOVAKIA to fill outstanding vacancies on the Executive Board for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from Asian States and two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The Council elected the following eight Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2011: BANGLADESH, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, INDIA, MEXICO, MONACO, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council also elected TOGO to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Programme Coordinating Board for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012.

The Council also elected CANADA for a term beginning on 1 January 2011 and expiring on 31 December 2011 to complete the term of office of TURKEY, which was resigning its seat on the Programme Coordinating Board.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)

The Council elected the following fifteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, GABON, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, MALI, MOZAMBIQUE, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).

The Council postponed the election of two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated the following six Member States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2011: ALGERIA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BENIN, CHINA, ERITREA and REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

The Council postponed the nomination of one member from Asian States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2011.

Appointments

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND ON THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS

The Council endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to approve an application from SWITZERLAND for membership in the Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and an application from the RUSSIAN FEDERATION for membership in the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

2010/207. Theme for the item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme for the item on regional cooperation of its substantive session of 2010 would be "Gender equality and empowerment of women in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals: regional perspectives".

2010/208. Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided that:

(*a*) The theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2010 would be "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian assistance";

(*b*) It would convene two panels, the topics of which would be:

(i) "Humanitarian assistance operations in highly hazardous or insecure and unsafe environments";

(ii) "Strengthening preparedness for humanitarian emergencies and the coordinated provision of humanitarian assistance, in particular addressing the humanitarian needs of the affected populations and the factors that increase susceptibility to humanitarian emergencies".

2010/209. Economic and Social Council event to discuss transition from relief to development

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided, with regard to the event to discuss transition from relief to development, that:

(*a*) The title of the event would be "From relief to recovery, lessons learned from the experience of Haiti";

(*b*) The event would be an informal activity held in the afternoon of 13 July 2010;

(*c*) The event would consist of one panel discussion and there would be no negotiated outcome.

Substantive session of 2010

2010/201. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

C

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected PORTUGAL for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-fifth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2015, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-seventh session, in 2014, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of PORTUGAL.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)

The Council elected CHILE and GRENADA for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011.

The Council postponed the election of three members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011.

Appointment

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Council appointed Victor POLTEROVICH (Russian Federation) for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 31 December 2012 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Vladimir POPOV (Russian Federation).

D

Election

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council elected Galina Aleksandrovna KORCHAGINA (Russian Federation) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2015 to fill a vacancy arising from the death of Tatyana Borisovna DMITRIEVA (Russian Federation).

2010/210. Agenda and organization of work for the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 28 June 2010, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 2010[5] and approved the programme of work[6] and list of documents[7] for the session. At the same meeting, the Council approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the non-governmental organizations requesting to be heard by the Council in connection with the items on the agenda of its substantive session of 2010 be heard under agenda item 2.[8]

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[5] E/2010/100.

[6] E/2010/L.5.

[7] E/2010/L.6 and E/2010/CRP.1.

2010/211. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with reports of coordination bodies

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fiftieth session;[9]

(*b*) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2009/10.[10]

2010/212. International cooperation in the field of informatics

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer its consideration of agenda item 7 (*c*) (International cooperation in the field of informatics) until its resumed substantive session of 2010.

2010/213. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided to grant consultative status to the following seventy-six non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

3D: Trade, Human Rights, Equitable Economy
Afro Centre for Development Peace and Justice
Alliance Defense Fund
Amis de la Terre (Togo)
Asociación Habitat Pro
Association congolaise d'éducation et de prévention contre les maladies et la drogue
Association de développement de Korba
Ayande Roshan Nokhbegan Foundation
Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication
Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation
Cause première
Center for Assistance to Human Rights Protection
Center for Policy Studies
Centre for Public Health
Community Development Volunteers for Technical Assistance
Cooperation and Participation in Overseas NGOs
Dental Care International Foundation
Dones per la Llibertat i la Democràcia
East-West Management Institute
Eco-Tiras International Environmental Association of River Keepers
Egyptian Association for Educational Resources
Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness
European Space Policy Institute
Family Africa

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[8] See E/2010/97.

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/65/16).

[10] E/2010/69.

Family Planning Association of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Fondation généreuse développement
Fondation Suisse Maroc pour le développement durable
Forest Peoples Programme
Free World Foundation
Fundación Cimientos
Fundación Eudes
Fundación UNITRAN
Global Witness
Green Asia Network
Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries
Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International
IFENDU for Women's Development
International Commission on Workforce Development
International Confederation of Childhood Cancer Parent Organizations
International Congo Aid — Smile African Children
International Sustainable Energy Organisation for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
Internet Society
Justice for All — Prison Fellowship Ethiopia
Liberians United to Expose Hidden Weapons
Maasai Aid Association
Mehr Nuri Public Foundation
Missions 3G-Gauri
National Association of Friendship Centres
National Association of Vocational Education of China
Organisation des hommes démunis et enfants orphelins pour le développement
Organisation marocaine des droits humains
Pacific Women's Watch (New Zealand)
Plan Sweden
Presse emblème campagne
Reach Out and Care Wheels
Saferworld
Samaj Kalyan O. Unnayan Shangstha
Social Development Center
Society of International Humanitarian Surgeons
Spirituality for Kids
Swami Vivekanand Samaj Seva Samsthe
UNESCO Association of Guwahati
United Network of Young Peacebuilders
Universitas 21
Verein zur Förderung der Völkerverständigung
Viva Rio
Women Entrepreneurs Association of Turkey
Women Organization for Development and Capacity-Building
Women Power Connect
Women's Legal Education and Action Fund
WomenAid Collective

Roster

American Delegation of the Order of Danilo I
Confederation of Fire Protection Association International
Institute of Road Traffic Education
International Civil Aviation English Association
We the Children Foundation

(*b*) Also decided to reclassify the following non-governmental organization from special to general consultative status:

Femmes Afrique Solidarité

(*c*) Noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the request of the following non-governmental organization to withdraw its application for consultative status:

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

(*d*) Also noted that the Committee had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following one hundred and seventy non-governmental organizations for the reporting period 2005–2008:

Abdul Momen Khan Memorial Foundation
Action contre la faim
Adalah: Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel
Adventist Development and Relief Agency
Advocates for Youth
Agence internationale pour le développement
Albert Schweitzer Institute
All India Movement for Seva
America Mideast Educational and Training Services
American Association of Jurists
American Bar Association
American Jewish Committee
Arab Organization for Human Rights
Asia Pacific Network Information Centre
Asian Federation of Laryngectomees Association
Asociación de Antiguas Alumnas del Colegio Madres Irlandesas
Association culturelle d'aide à la promotion éducative et sociale
Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem
Association for Women's Rights in Development
Association mauritanienne pour la santé de la mère et de l'enfant
Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific
Association of the Bar of the City of New York
Association pour la collaboration globale
Aviation sans frontières
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Canadian Environmental Network
Center for Migration Studies of New York
Center for Reproductive Rights
Centre d'études diplomatiques et stratégiques
Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development
Centro de Estudio y Formación Integral de la Mujer
Cercle des dames mourides
Child Foundation
China Arms Control and Disarmament Association
China Family Planning Association
Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Citizens for Decent Housing
Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants
Coalition against Trafficking in Women
Comité francais des organisations non gouvernementales pour la liaison et l'information des Nations Unies
Committee for Hispanic Children and Families
Consortium for Street Children

Cooperativa Tecnico Scientifica di Base
Cultural Survival
Dhaka Ahsania Mission
Dui Hua Foundation
Enfants du monde — Droits de l'homme
European AIDS Treatment Group
European Roma Rights Center
European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People
Family Care International
Fazaldad Human Rights Institute
Federation of American Scientists
Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas
Felix Varela Center
Feminist Club
Firooznia Charity Foundation
Fondation Surgir
Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
Foundation for International Training
Foundation for the Refugee Education Trust
Foundation for the Rights of Future Generations
Fridtjof Nansen Institute
Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción
Fundación Intervida
Fundación Mujeres en Igualdad
Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS
Global Youth Action Network
Greek Council for Refugees
Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America
Green Cross International
Habitat International Coalition
Hoffnungszeichen
Human Rights Advocates
Humanitarian Foundation of Canada
Indigenous World Association
Institut arabe des droits de l'homme
Institute for Policy Studies
Institute of Cultural Affairs International
Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children
International Academy of Architecture
International Association for Impact Assessment
International Association of Applied Psychology
International Association of Democratic Lawyers
International Association of Prosecutors
International Association of Science Parks
International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights
International Conference Volunteers
International Council for Caring Communities
International Council of Jewish Women
International Development Enterprises (India)
International Federation for Home Economics
International Federation of Building and Wood Workers
International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse
International Indian Treaty Council

International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences
International Justice Mission
International Maritime Committee
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education
International Road Transport Union
International Shinto Foundation
International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics
International Women Bond
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
Istanbul International Brotherhood and Solidarity Association
Jaime Guzman Errazuriz Foundation
Kenya Tuitakayo: Citizens Coalition for Constitutional Change
Latin American and Caribbean Continental Organization of Students
Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees
Law Association for Asia and the Pacific
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
League of Women Voters of the United States
Mata Amritanandamayi Math
Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
MINBYUN: Lawyers for a Democratic Society
MiRA Resource Center for Black Immigrant and Refugee Women
National Abortion Federation
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
National Council of Women of Malta
Native Women's Association of Canada
Netherlands Association of Women's Interests, Women's Work and Equal Citizenship
New Zealand Family Planning Association
Nigerian Institute of Homeopathy
Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development
Organisation mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale
Organization for International Economic Relations
Osservatorio per la Comunicazione Culturale e l'Audiovisivo nel Mediterraneo e nel Mondo
Pan Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association
PARTAGE
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
Pathways to Peace
Peace Child International
Peace Worldwide
Penal Reform International
People with Disability Australia
Philippine Human Rights Information Center
Rodale Institute
Rotary International
S. M. Sehgal Foundation
Sawiris Foundation for Social Development
Scouts musulmans algériens
Simply Help
Sisters of Charity Federation
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur
Society for Development of Services in Heliopolis
Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer
Survivors Corps
Susila Dharma International Association
Synergos Institute

Tamana Association
Tarumitra
Tebtebba Foundation
UNANIMA International
Unión de Asociaciones Familiares
United for Intercultural Action
United States Federation for Middle East Peace
War Resisters International
Watson Institute for International Studies
Wellesley Centers for Women
Widows' Rights International
Women for Women's Human Rights: New Ways
Women's Board Educational Cooperation Society
Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling
Women's Federation for World Peace International
Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development and Peace
World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation
World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
World Russian People's Council
Yad Sarah

(*e*) Further noted that the Committee had decided to close without prejudice its consideration of the applications for consultative status submitted by the following fourteen non-governmental organizations after they had failed to respond, despite three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee, to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

Ambedkar Center for Justice and Peace
Association Lestime: Communauté lesbienne de Genève
Better Life Programme for the African Rural Woman
Dalit Freedom Network
Drug Policy Alliance
European Roma and Travellers Forum
International Center for Transitional Justice
Marijuana Policy Project Foundation
Negev Coexistence Forum for Civil Equality
Opportunity International
Organisation suisse des lesbiennes
PeaceJam Foundation
Sub-Priorato del Piemonte dell'Ordine di San Fortunato
Yun Lin Temple

(*f*) Noted that the Committee had decided to suspend its consideration of the application for consultative status submitted by the following non-governmental organization:

Ethiopian Human Rights Council

(*g*) Also noted that the Committee had decided to close its consideration of the applications for consultative status submitted by the following two non-governmental organizations:

Centre Internacional Escarré per a les Minories Ètniques i les Nacions
Institute of Hazrat Mohammad

2010/214. Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization General Federation of Iraqi Women

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status of the non-governmental organization General Federation of Iraqi Women.

2010/215. Suspension of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Interfaith International

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to suspend the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Interfaith International for a period of two years.

2010/216. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2010

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2010.[11]

2010/217. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided to grant consultative status to the following fifty-five non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

Academy of Labour and Social Relations
Africa Safe Water Foundation
Al Mezan Center for Human Rights
American Cancer Society
Association apprentissage sans frontières
Association des jeunes pour le développement humain et la protection de l'environnement
Association internationale des droits de l'enfant en difficulté et dans la souffrance
Association pour la lutte contre le travail des enfants au Niger
Ayuda y Solidaridad con las Niñas de la Calle
Biogas Sector Partnership Nepal
Bridges International
Capital Humano y Social Alternativo
Caribbean and Latin America Trade Association
Centre d'accompagnement des alternatives locales de développement
Centre for Development Strategy
Chinese Young Volunteers Association
Coordinadora de la Mujer
Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization
Environmental Rights Action/Friends of the Earth Nigeria
Forum of Culture and Arts of Uzbekistan
Fundación Democrática Ítalo-Americana
Global Afrikan Congress
Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments
Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
Humanitarian Law Center
Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society
Integrated Development in Focus
International La Strada Association
International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance
Isigodlo Trust — South African Women in Dialogue
Israeli Committee against House Demolitions

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[11] E/2010/32 (Part I).

Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture
Kimse Yok Mu
Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development
Miracle Corners of the World
Muslim Ai[illegible]tralia
National Organization of Women's Associations in the Bahamas
Pew Environment Group
Playdoo (Côte d'Ivoire)
Rissho Kosei-kai
Secure World Foundation
Shirley Ann Sullivan Educational Foundation
St. Petersburg Institute of Bioregulation and Gerontology of the North-Western Branch of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences
Third World Network — Africa
Ukrainian Non-Governmental Socio-Political Association — National Assembly of Persons with Disabilities
Wildlife Conservation Society
World Granny
Youth Crime Watch of Nigeria
Youth for the Child's Welfare

Roster

Abaawa Hagar Saah Memorial Foundation
Assemblée des Premières Nations du Québec et du Labrador
Celtic League
Conseil en Éducation des Premières Nations
Help Old People
Hope Medical Enterprises

(*b*) Also decided to reclassify the following non-governmental organization from special to general consultative status:

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

(*c*) Further decided to close without prejudice its consideration of the request for reclassification submitted by the following non-governmental organization:

International Real Estate Federation

(*d*) Noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the name change of the following twelve non-governmental organizations:

Asian South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education to Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education
Association of Refugees and Displaced Persons of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (special, 1997) to Union for Sustainable Return and Integrations in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Association tunisienne de la communication (special, 2000) to Association tunisienne de la communication et des sciences spatiales
Central and Eastern European Harm Reduction Network (special, 2005) to Eurasian Harm Reduction Network
Cercle des dames mourides (special, 2005) to Centre des dames mourides
Christian Blind Mission International (Roster, 2002) to Christian Blind Mission
Cooperazione e Sviluppo (special, 2004) to Cesvi Fondazione
Council on Economic Priorities (special, 1997) to Social Accountability International
International Association of Initiatives of Change (special, 2005) to Initiatives of Change International

International Peace Academy (Roster, 1974) to International Peace Institute
Navjyoti: Delhi Police Foundation for Correction, De-addiction and Rehabilitation (special, 1997) to Navjyoti India Foundation
Survivors Corps (special, 2005) to Survivor Corps

(*e*) Also noted that the Committee had decided to close its consideration of the applications for consultative status submitted by the following four non-governmental organizations, noting that their activities and programmes did not meet the criteria set out in Council resolution 1996/31:

Ethiopia Africa Black International Congress Church of Salvation
International Gas Union
Oromo Menschenrechts-und Hilfsorganisation
Proyecto Paz y Amor

(*f*) Further noted that the Committee had decided to close without prejudice its consideration of the applications for consultative status submitted by the following eleven non-governmental organizations after they had failed to respond, despite three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee, to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

Academy of Fine Arts and Literature
Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development
Christian Solidarity International
European Foundation for Democracy
Family Reorientation Education and Empowerment
NAFSA: Association of International Educators
National Committee for Furtherance of Jewish Education
Organisation africaine des experts
Orphans International Worldwide
Peace Action Training and Research Institute of Romania
Sœurs unies à l'œuvre

(*g*) Noted the decision of the Committee to suspend its consideration of the application for consultative status submitted by the following non-governmental organization:

Ethiopian Human Rights Council

(*h*) Decided to withdraw the consultative status of the following six non-governmental organizations that have terminated their activities or ceased to exist:

Children Australia (special, 1998)
Feminists for Life of America (special, 2005)
Girls Incorporated (special, 2001)
Global Education Associates (special, 1989)
National Environmental Trust (special, 2006)
World Information Clearing Centre (special, 2000)

(*i*) Noted that the Committee had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following two hundred and twenty-two non-governmental organizations for the period 2005–2008 and earlier reporting periods:

Academy for Mobilizing Rural-Urban Action through Education
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
Adelphi Research
African Business Roundtable
African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies
African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters
African Community Resource Center
African Women's Association
Africare
Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
Agrenska Foundation

Aleut International Association
American Society of International Law
Anglican Consultative Council
Arab Mexican Chamber of Industry and Commerce
Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia
Asociación Nacional Cívica Femenina
Asociación Regional de Empresas de Petróleo y Gas Natural en Latinoamérica y el Caribe
Association jeunesse culture loisirs technique
Association of African Women for Research and Development
Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation
Association of Refugees and Displaced Persons of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Association Points-Cœur
Association pour la protection de la nature et de l'environnement de Kairouan
Association pour la recherche sur la sclérose latérale amyotrophique et autres maladies du motoneurone
Association santé et environnement
Association tunisienne des mères
Australian Catholic Social Justice Council
Australian Reproductive Health Alliance
Be Active, Be Emancipated
Benevolent Community Education and Rural Development Society
Canadian Council of Churches
Center for Inquiry
Center for Organisation Research and Education
Center for Practice-Oriented Feminist Science
Center for Studies on Turkey
Central and Eastern European Harm Reduction Network
Centre africain de recherche industrielle
Centre for Adivasee Studies and Peace
Centre for the Study of Administration of Relief
Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer
Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe
Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale
Charity Foundation for Special Diseases
Children of a Better Time
China Environmental Protection Foundation
Christian Children's Fund
Comité d'action pour les droits de l'enfant et de la femme
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
Concerned Women for America
Confederation of Business Women of Russia
Consumers International
Coordination SUD
Council of International Programs
Council on Economic Priorities
Covenant House
Crime Stoppers International
December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat
Ecologic Institute for International and European Environmental Policy
Egyptian Red Crescent Society
Emmaus International Association
English International Association of Lund (Sweden)
Environmental Defense Fund
Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation

Equality Now
European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages
European Institute
European Law Students' Association
Family Welfare in Brazil Civil Society
Federation of Cuban Women
Federation of Islamic Medical Associations
Feminist Majority Foundation
Fondation canadienne des droits de la personne
Fondation El Kef pour le développement régional
Fondation Maman Henriette Conte
Fondazione San Patrignano
Foundation for the American Indian
Fundación de la Solidaridad y el Voluntariado de la Comunidad Valenciana
General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists
Generations United
Girls' Power Initiative
Global Cooperation Society
Global Environmental Action
Gram Bharati Samiti
Grameena Vikas Samithi
Hadassah: Women's Zionist Organization of America
Hong Kong Women Professionals and Entrepreneurs Association
Huairou Commission
Humanist Committee on Human Rights
Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society
Indian Federation of United Nations Associations
Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"
Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development
Institute for War and Peace Reporting
Institute of Internal Auditors
Integrated Care Society
Inter-American Housing Union
Inter-American Press Association
International Air Transport Association
International Architects Designers Planners for Social Responsibility
International Association of Initiatives of Change
International Association of University Presidents
International Association of Women in Radio and Television
International Black Sea Club
International Bridges to Justice
International Center for Clubhouse Development
International Centre for Ethnic Studies
International Commission of Jurists
International Confederation of Christian Family Movements
International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment
International Council of Management Consulting Institutes
International Council on Management of Population Programmes
International Critical Incident Stress Foundation
International Federation of Catholic Medical Associations
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations
International Mediterranean Women's Forum
International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples
International Planned Parenthood Federation

International Research Centre for Environmental Structures "Pio Manzù"
International Save the Children Alliance
International Social Science Council
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies
International Telecommunication Academy
International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences
International Union of Architects
International Union of Building Centres
International Union of Technical Associations and Organisations
International Women's Rights Action Watch
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
Iranian Elite Research Center
Islamic Relief
Italian Centre of Solidarity
Kerala Rural Development Agency
Korea Women's Associations United
Korean Council for Local Agenda 21
Korean Foundation for World Aid
Kuwait Information Technology Society
League of Kenya Women Voters
Learning for a Sustainable Future
Lebanese Association for Popular Action
Libera: Associazioni, Nomi e Numeri Contro le Mafie
Light and Hope Association for Blind Girls
Maharashtra Foundation
Mani Tese '76
Marie Stopes International
Mauritius Council of Social Service
Mediterranean Council for Burns and Fire Disasters
Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development
Mediterranean Water Institute
Mexican Foundation for Family Planning
Migrants Rights International
Mouvement pour l'abolition de la prostitution et de la pornographie et de toutes formes de violences sexuelles et discriminations sexistes
Narcotics Anonymous World Services
National Aboriginal Forestry Association
National Association for the Protection of the Environment and Green Egypt
National Association of Cuban Economists
National Association of Realtors
National Board of Catholic Women of England and Wales
National Council for Research on Women
National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations
National Council of Women of Canada
National Fishworkers' Forum
National Society for Human Rights
National Tropical Botanical Garden
National Union of Jurists of Cuba
Navjyoti: Delhi Police Foundation for Correction, De-addiction and Rehabilitation
Network of Women's Non-Governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran
New Humanity
Nonviolence International

Norwegian People's Aid
Open Society Institute
Orbicom: Réseau des Chaires UNESCO en communication
Organisation de défense de l'environnement au Burundi
Organisation tunisienne de l'éducation et de la famille
Oxfam America
Oxfam Great Britain
Partnership Africa Canada
Pax Romana
Project Concern International
Project Kesher
Public Services International
Qatar Charitable Society
Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights
Rural Reconstruction Nepal
Sisterhood Is Global Institute
Society for International Development
Summer Institute of Linguistics
Swedish NGO Foundation for Human Rights
Swiss Peace Foundation
Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals
Trauma Foundation
Triglav Circle
Turkish Foundation for Children in Need of Protection
Unión Iberoamericana de Colegios y Agrupaciones de Abogados
Union of Ibero American Capitals
Union of Luso-African-American-Asiatic Capital Cities
Unitarian Universalist Association
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
United Nations Association of Mauritius
Virtue Foundation
WaterAid
WebForce International
Women Environmental Programme
Women in Dialog
Women in Law and Development in Africa
Women's Health in Women's Hands
Women's International Democratic Federation
Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church
Women's National Commission
World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises
World Confederation of Productivity Science
World Council of Credit Unions
World Evangelical Alliance
World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations
World LP Gas Association
World Resources Institute
World Trade Centers Association
Yemeni Women Union
Youth Association for Habitat and Agenda 21
Zenab for Women in Development
Zonta International

2010/218. Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, to suspend immediately, for a period of one year, the consultative status of the following seventy-seven non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of its decision:

50&Più Fenacom
Adolescent Health and Information Projects
African Women Empowerment Guild
Anti-Racism Information Service
Arab Women Solidarity Association
Association for Counselling, Organization, Research and Development
Association mauritanienne pour le développement et la protection de l'environnement
Association nationale pour l'appui à l'initiative féminine à la protection infantile et environnementale
Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Karnataka
Association pour le bien-être des habitants de Beau Vallon
Association tunisienne du planning familial
Association tunisienne pour l'auto-développement et la solidarité
Bangladesh Mahila Parishad
Canadian Voice of Women for Peace
Center for Cognitive Liberty and Ethics
Centre for Development Studies and Action
Comité algérien des droits de l'homme et des peuples
Commonwealth Medical Association
Congress of Black Women of Canada
Cooperation Ireland
Côte d'Ivoire écologie
Development Through Savings and Credit
DIYA All-Ukrainian Women's People's Democratic Association
Ecological Youth of Angola
Environment Liaison Centre International
Environmental Protection Society
European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless
Federation of Arab Journalists
Femme — Jeunesse — Environnement — Santé
Fondation européenne pour le développement durable des régions
Fondation pour la promotion de la santé et le développement de la recherche
Foresight Institute
Forum for Human Dignity
Foundation for the Promotion and Protection of the Environment and Cultural Heritage
Friends of Disabled Association
Frontier Reconstruction Welfare Agency
General Arab Women Federation
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment
Global Rights
Indian Council for Child Welfare
Innu Council of Nitassinan
Institute for Security Studies
Institution nationale de solidarité avec les femmes en détresse
International Association against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking
International Holistic Tourism Education Centre

International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics
International Islamic Charitable Organization
International Organisation for the Provision of Work for Persons with Disabilities and Who are Occupationally Handicapped
International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development
International Romani Union
International Sports Organization for the Disabled
Internews International
Irish Penal Reform Trust
Islamic World Studies Centre
LakeNet
Mother and Child African Relief Organization
National Aboriginal and Islanders Legal Services Secretariat
National Action Committee on the Status of Women (Canada)
National Anti-Poverty Organization
National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda
National Community Reinvestment Coalition
National Council on Family Relations
National Women's Justice Coalition
Organisation du renouveau de la prise de conscience féminine
Organizatia Pentru Apararea Drepturilor Omului
Organization of World Heritage Cities
Programme Support Unit Foundation
Reason Partnership
Rivers Club
Terre Vivante
Union of Arab Jurists
Women's Society
World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows
World Council of Indigenous Peoples
World Psychiatric Association
World Union of Professions
World Water Council

2010/219. Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that have submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008 and recalling its decision 2009/228 of 27 July 2009, to reinstate the consultative status of the following sixteen non-governmental organizations that have submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:

Asociación Regional de Empresas de Petróleo y Gas Natural en Latinoamérica y el Caribe
Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie
Association of African Women for Research and Development
Center for the Study of Administration of Relief
Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer
Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme
Council on Economic Priorities
English International Association of Lund (Sweden)
Foundation for the Support of the United Nations
Gram Bharati Samiti
International Social Science Council
International Union of Technical Associations and Organisations
National Association for the Protection of the Environment and Green Egypt

National Association of Realtors
Women in Law and Development in Africa
World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations

2010/220. Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with continued outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008 and recalling its decision 2009/228 of 27 July 2009, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the following seventy-eight non-governmental organizations with continued outstanding quadrennial reports and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of its decision:

Africa Club for Integrated Development
African Women Jurists Federation
Anti-Apartheid Movement
Arab Towns Organization
Arab Women's Forum
ASEAN Confederation of Women's Organizations
Asian Alliance of Appropriate Technology Practitioners
Association des habitants d'El Mourouj 2
Association Fès-Saïss
Association of Non-Governmental Organizations
Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Small-Scale Industries
Association pour le progrès et la défense des droits des femmes maliennes
Banana Kelly Community Improvement Association
BUSCO: Business Association for the World Social Summit
Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research
Children Australia
Christian Peace Conference
Collectif 95 Maghreb égalité
Comité directeur international sur la promotion économique des femmes rurales
Communication and Development Institute
Communities Forestry and Social Development Organization
Conseil national de la jeunesse et de l'avenir du Maroc
Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners Associations
Energy 21
Equilibre
Europe Migrants Associations Council
European Federation of Conference Towns
European Insurance Committee
Food and Disarmament International
Forum for African Women Educationalists
Fundación EcoMediterrania
Geneva International Peace Research Institute
Group for International Solidarity
Inter-African Network for Human Rights and Development
International Association for Feminist Economics
International Association of Civil Servants
International Association of Intercultural Studies
International Commission of Health Professionals for Health and Human Rights
International Council of Human Duties
International Council on Monuments and Sites
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa
International Geothermal Association

International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights
International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse
International Miners' Organization
International Organization of Journalists
International Society for Criminology
International Society for Research on Aggression
International Society of Postmasters
International Union of Housing Finance Institutions
International Union of Young Christian Democrats
International Youth Foundation
Latin American Association of Industrial Design
Marine Environmental Research Institute
Mega-Cities Project
National Women's Union of Romania
Pan-African Institute for Development
Private Agencies Collaborating Together
Professional Association of Independent Institutions Concerned with Addiction
Program for Research and Documentation for Sustainable Development
Programme Support Unit Foundation
Publication and Coordination Centre of Islamic Ideology and Sufi-ism
Refugee Policy Group
Réseau femmes africaines et droits humains
Retired and Senior Volunteer Program International
Rural Enterprising as a Community Help
Soroptimist International of Greece
Sto. Niño Organic Farmers
Teenage Mother Civil Association
Treaty Four
Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations
Wellstart International
Women Action Research and Training Group
Women and Child Development Association
Women's Political Network of Pennsylvania
World Africa Chamber of Commerce
World Assembly of Youth
World Management Council

2010/221. Suspension of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Centre Europe-tiers monde

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to suspend the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Centre Europe-tiers monde for a period of two years and to request the organization to submit to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, before the expiration of the suspension period, a letter confirming that it will conform at all times to the principles governing the establishment and nature of its consultative relations with the Council, as stipulated in paragraph 55 of Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996.

2010/222. Modification of the agenda of the 2011 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the Council should withdraw agenda item 7 (Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/46 and decision 2008/217) from the agenda of the 2011 session of the Committee, bearing in mind that the invitation to attend the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, which the Council had extended to non-governmental organizations without consultative status on the understanding that they would apply for such status, expires in 2010.

2010/223. Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2011 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the regular session of 2011 of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 24 January to 2 February 2011 and that its resumed session of 2011 would be held from 16 to 24 May 2011;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the 2011 session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE 2011 SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
    (*a*) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;
    (*b*) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;
    (*c*) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.
4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:
    (*a*) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;
    (*b*) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.
5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.
6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:
    (*a*) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;
    (*b*) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;
    (*c*) Other related matters.
7. Consideration of special reports.
8. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.
9. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2012 session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2011 session.

2010/224. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2010

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2010.[12]

2010/225. Application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission.

2010/226. Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decision 2008/217 of 18 July 2008 and recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by civil society in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development:

(*a*) Decided, on an exceptional basis and without prejudice to the established rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, to extend to non-governmental organizations and civil society entities that were not in consultative status with the Council but that had received accreditation to the World Summit on the Information Society an invitation to participate in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development until 2011;

(*b*) Urged that voluntary contributions be made in order to provide the maximum possible assistance for the participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities from developing countries and to ensure the balanced representation of such organizations and entities, including in the panels of the Commission;

(*c*) Invited the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to consider as expeditiously as possible the applications of such organizations and entities, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council.

2010/227. Participation of academic entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decision 2008/218 of 18 July 2008, recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by academic entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and having reviewed the current modalities for the participation of such entities:

(*a*) Acknowledged that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development had benefited from the participation of academic entities in its work;

(*b*) Decided to extend the current arrangements for the participation of academic entities in the work of the Commission until 2011.

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[12] E/2010/32 (Part II).

2010/228. Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decision 2007/216 of 26 April 2007, recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and having reviewed the current modalities for the participation of such entities:

(*a*) Acknowledged that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development had benefited from the participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in its work;

(*b*) Decided to extend the current arrangements for the participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission until 2011.

2010/229. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fourteenth session

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its thirteenth session;[13]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General
3. Priority themes:
   - (*a*) Measuring the impact of information and communications technology for development;

     Documentation

     Report of the Secretary-General
   - (*b*) Technologies to address challenges in areas such as agriculture and water.

     Documentation

     Report of the Secretary-General
4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.
5. Review of methods of work of the Commission.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat
6. Election of the Chair and other officers for the fifteenth session of the Commission.
7. Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifteenth session of the Commission.
8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fourteenth session.

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[13] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 11* (E/2010/31).

2010/230. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with science and technology for development

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum.[14]

2010/231. African countries emerging from conflict

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided to invite the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to inform it of the economic and social challenges of peacebuilding in the African countries on the Commission's agenda;

(*b*) Also decided to consider the matter at its substantive session of 2011 under the agenda item entitled "African countries emerging from conflict".

2010/232. Declaration on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the declaration adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women[15] and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly for its endorsement.

2010/233. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-fifth session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session;[16]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century":
    (*a*) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern, and further actions and initiatives;
    (*b*) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;
    (*c*) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.
4. Communications concerning the status of women.

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[14] A/65/78-E/2010/68.

[15] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2010/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[16] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2010/27 and Corr.1).

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.
6. Provisional agenda for the fifty-sixth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fifth session.

2010/234. Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda for its nineteenth session

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighteenth session;[17]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2010–2011 (policy session):
   (*a*) Transport;
   (*b*) Chemicals;
   (*c*) Waste management;
   (*d*) Mining;
   (*e*) A 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns.
4. Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission.
5. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its nineteenth session.

2010/235. Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-first session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-second session

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-first session;[18]

(*b*) Decided that the forty-second session of the Commission would be held in New York from 22 to 25 February 2011;

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-second session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Note by the Secretariat on the state of preparation of documentation for the session

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[17] Ibid., *Supplement No. 9* (E/2010/29).

[18] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4* (E/2010/24).

3. Programme review: topic to be determined.

   Documentation

   Report of the programme reviewer

4. Demographic and social statistics:

   (*a*) Population and housing censuses;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*b*) Health statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Health Statistics

   (*c*) Social statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*d*) Poverty statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*e*) Education statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

   (*f*) Migration statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*g*) Gender statistics.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   Report of the Friends of the Chair on the review of indicators on violence against women

5. Economic statistics:

   (*a*) National accounts;

   Documentation

   Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

   (*b*) Agricultural statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Friends of the Chair on agricultural statistics

   (*c*) Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers;

   Documentation

   Report of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers (*d*) Energy statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Energy Statistics

Report of the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics

(*e*) Distributive trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*f*) Statistics of services;

Documentation

Report of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

(*g*) Tourism statistics;

Documentation

Report of the World Tourism Organization

(*h*) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

(*i*) Price statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics

(*j*) Integrated economic statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair on integrated economic statistics

(*k*) Short-term economic indicators.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

6. Natural resources and environment statistics:

(*a*) Environment statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics

(*b*) Environmental accounting;

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

Report of the London Group on Environmental Accounting

(*c*) Climate change statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

7. Activities not classified by field:

   (*a*) Coordination and integration of statistical programmes;

   Documentation

   Report of the Committee on the Coordination of Statistical Activities

   (*b*) Management issues in national statistical offices;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*c*) Statistics of human development;

   Documentation

   Report of the Bureau of the Statistical Commission

   Report of the United Nations Development Programme

   (*d*) Implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*e*) International economic and social classifications;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*f*) Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata;

   Documentation

   Report of the Task Force to Establish Standards on Data and Metadata Exchange

   (*g*) Statistical capacity-building;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   Report of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-first Century

   (*h*) Development indicators;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*i*) Follow-up to Economic and Social Council policy decisions;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*j*) Principles governing international statistical activities;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*k*) Regional statistical development;

   Documentation

   Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (*l*) National quality assurance framework;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*m*) Global geographic information management;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*n*) Inventory on Global Statistical Standards;

Documentation

Report of the Committee on the Coordination of Statistical Activities

(*o*) World Statistics Day;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*p*) Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress.

Documentation

Report of France

8. Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division).

9. Dates of and provisional agenda for the forty-third session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-third session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-second session.

2010/236. Human settlements

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its relevant resolutions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda:[19]

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[20]

(*b*) Decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-fifth session;

(*c*) Requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2011.

2010/237. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the environment

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session.[21]

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[19] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[20] E/2010/72.

[21] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/65/25).

2010/238. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-fourth session

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-third session;[22]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session of the Commission

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Report of the Bureau of the Commission on its intersessional meetings

3. Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on fertility, reproductive health and development

   Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on fertility, reproductive health and development

   Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: fertility, reproductive health and development.

5. General debate on the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the light of its twentieth anniversary.

6. General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme for the 2011 annual ministerial review.

7. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends

   Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population, 2010

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[22] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 5* (E/2010/25).

8. Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission

9. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session.

2010/239. Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 8 April 2011;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Public governance for results to improve the quality of human life:
    - (*a*) Conceptual framework;
    - (*b*) Post-conflict and post-disaster countries;
    - (*c*) Social protection for vulnerable populations;
    - (*d*) Performance management in governance (including in relation to implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education, the theme for the 2011 annual ministerial review).
4. Review of the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance.
5. Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Committee;

(*c*) Took note of the focus of the Committee on "Public governance for results to improve the quality of human life", in particular for the accelerated achievement of the internationally agreed development agenda, including the Millennium Development Goals, as the theme for its multi-year programme, 2011–2013.

2010/240. Global geographic information management

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling resolution 7 of the Eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific,[23] in which the Conference had requested the Secretary-General to initiate discussions and prepare a report, for a future session of the Council, on global coordination of geographic information management, and decision 41/110 of the Statistical Commission,[24] in which the Commission had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report outlining a global vision for geographic information management to be submitted to the Council, decided to request the

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[23] See *Eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific: Report of the Conference, Bangkok, 26–29 October 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.I.2), chap. IV, sect. B.

[24] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 4* (E/2010/24), chap. I, sect. B.

Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2011 a report on global geographic information management under the sub-item entitled "Cartography".

2010/241. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with cartography

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Ninth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas[25] and the report of the Eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific.[26]

2010/242. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-ninth session

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-eighth session;[27]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

   Report of the Secretary-General on promoting social integration

   (*a*) Priority theme: Poverty eradication;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

   (i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

   (ii) World Programme of Action for Youth;

   (iii) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

   (iv) Family issues, policies and programmes;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

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[25] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.I.16.

[26] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.I.2.

[27] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 6* (E/2010/26).

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth

Report of the Secretary-General on the strategic implementation framework for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

Note by the Secretary-General on monitoring the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

(*c*) Emerging issues [*to be determined*].

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General

4. Programme questions and other matters:

(*a*) Proposed programme of work for the biennium 2012–2013;

(*b*) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Note by the Secretariat on the draft programme of work of the Division for Social Policy and Development for the biennium 2012–2013

5. Provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission.

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-ninth session.

2010/243. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twentieth session

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session;[28]

(*b*) Decided that the prominent theme for the twentieth session of the Commission would be "Protecting children in a digital age: the misuse of technology in the abuse and exploitation of children";

(*c*) Also decided that the prominent theme for the twenty-first session of the Commission would be "Violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families", bearing in mind paragraph 38 of the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World;[29]

(*d*) Further decided that the prominent theme for the twenty-second session of the Commission would be "The challenge posed by emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment and ways to deal with it effectively", bearing in mind paragraph 14 of the Salvador Declaration;

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[28] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* (E/2010/30).

[29] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

(*e*) Decided that the prominent theme for the twenty-third session of the Commission would be "International cooperation in criminal matters", bearing in mind paragraph 21 of the Salvador Declaration;

(*f*) Called upon Member States wishing to identify new or emerging crime issues to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in a timely manner so that such information could be taken into consideration in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on the agenda item relating to world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

(*g*) Decided that the Commission, at its next intersessional meeting, should consider ways of improving its working methods, including with regard to the submission and consideration of draft resolutions and decisions;

(*h*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twentieth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

3. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
   (*a*) Work of the working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
   (*b*) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

   Report of the Secretary-General on the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

   Note by the Secretariat on the work of the working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

   Report of the Executive Director on the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

4. Thematic discussion on the theme "Protecting children in a digital age: the misuse of technology in the abuse and exploitation of children".

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat

5. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
   (*a*) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

(*b*) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(*c*) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;

(*d*) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

(*e*) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the rule of law through improved integrity and capacity of prosecution services

6. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime

Report of the Secretary-General on improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge of trends in specific areas of crime

Note by the Secretariat on the activities of the expert group on civilian private security services

Note by the Secretariat [*as required*]

7. Follow-up to the twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General [*as required*]

8. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Secretary-General on national and international efforts in the area of child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance

9. Provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the Commission.

10. Other business.

11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twentieth session.

2010/244. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-fourth session

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session;[30]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission as set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for that session:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

Operational segment

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

   (*a*) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

   (*b*) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

      (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

      (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director

   Reports of the Secretariat [*as necessary*]

Normative segment

4. Thematic debate on [*to be decided*].

5. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretariat [*as necessary*]

6. Drug demand reduction: world situation with regard to drug abuse.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretariat

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[30] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28).

7. Illicit drug traffic and supply and related measures:

   (*a*) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

   (*b*) Reducing the illicit supply of drugs;

   (*c*) Control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants;

   (*d*) International cooperation on eradicating the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on alternative development.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretariat

8. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation:

   (*a*) Countering money-laundering;

   (*b*) Judicial cooperation.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat [*as necessary*]

9. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (*a*) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   (*b*) Reporting by the International Narcotics Control Board;

   (*c*) International cooperation to ensure the adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

   (*d*) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

   Documentation

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

   Notes by the Secretariat [*as necessary*]

10. Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission.

11. Other business.

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fourth session.

2010/245. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009.[31]

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[31] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1.

2010/246. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly had requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee had been increased:

(*a*) Took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the note verbale dated 9 September 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[32] the note verbale dated 23 October 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat,[33] the note verbale dated 27 October 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[34] the letter dated 9 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[35] and the letter dated 19 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;[36]

(*b*) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from seventy-nine to eighty-four States.

2010/247. Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer its consideration of the draft decision contained in the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions[37] until a later date.

2010/248. International expert group meeting on the theme "Indigenous peoples and forests"

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme "Indigenous peoples and forests" and requested that the results of the meeting be reported to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its tenth session and to the United Nations Forum on Forests at its ninth session.

2010/249. Venue and dates of the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided that the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held in New York from 16 to 27 May 2011.

2010/250. Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues as set out below:

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[32] E/2010/94.

[33] E/2010/95.

[34] E/2010/86.

[35] E/2010/96.

[36] E/2010/87.

[37] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 2* (E/2010/22), chap. I.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum:
    (*a*) Economic and social development;
    (*b*) Environment;
    (*c*) Free, prior and informed consent.
4. Human rights:
    (*a*) Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
    (*b*) Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people and other United Nations human rights mechanisms.
5. Half-day discussion on Central and South America and the Caribbean.
6. Comprehensive dialogue with United Nations agencies and funds.
7. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues of the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
8. Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Permanent Forum.
9. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its tenth session.

2010/251. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its sixteenth session;[38]

(*b*) Report to the Economic and Social Council of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund;[39]

(*c*) Annual report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Children's Fund;[40]

(*d*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the World Food Programme for 2009;[41]

(*e*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2010;[42]

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[38] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/65/39).

[39] E/2010/5.

[40] E/2010/6.

[41] E/2010/14.

[42] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 14* (E/2010/34/Rev.1), part one.

(*f*) Addendum to the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2010: joint meeting of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme;[43]

(*g*) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2009;[44]

(*h*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its work in 2009;[45]

(*i*) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 2010 annual session: decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its annual session of 2010.[46]

2010/252. Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16,[47] and decided that the scope and periodicity of future reports of the Secretary-General on this subject should be reviewed in connection with the review by the Assembly of the implementation of resolution 61/16.

2010/253. Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Section for Emerging and Conflict-related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer its consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Section for Emerging and Conflict-related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings", recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,[48] until its resumed substantive session of 2010.

2010/254. Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer its consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15", recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,[49] until its resumed substantive session of 2010.

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[43] Ibid., sect. III.

[44] Ibid., *Supplement No. 16* (E/2010/36).

[45] Ibid., *2009, Supplement No. 15* (E/2009/35).

[46] E/2010/L.7; see also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 14* (E/2010/34/Rev.1), annex.

[47] A/65/84-E/2010/90.

[48] See E/2010/15/Add.1, chap. I, sect. B, para. 2.

2010/255. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with sustainable development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting a note by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation.[50]

2010/256. Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer its consideration of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session[51] until a later stage but before its substantive session of 2011.

2010/257. Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the sixth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in Geneva from 18 to 22 October 2010;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

1. Opening of the session by the Chair of the Committee.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
    (*a*) Update on the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;
    (*b*) Dispute resolution;
    (*c*) Issues related to attribution of profits under article 7 of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;
    (*d*) Transfer pricing: practical manual for developing countries;
    (*e*) Article 13: capital gains;
    (*f*) Taxation of development projects;
    (*g*) Exchange of information;
    (*h*) Tax treatment of services;
    (*i*) Article 14 of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;

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[49] Ibid., para. 3.

[50] A/65/73-E/2010/51.

[51] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 24* (E/2010/44).

(*j*) Definition of permanent establishment: proposed revised article 5 commentary;

(*k*) Concept of beneficial ownership;

(*l*) Revision of the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;

(*m*) Capacity-building;

(*n*) Tax cooperation and its relevance to major environmental issues, particularly climate change;

(*o*) Tax competition in corporate tax: tax incentives that have worked and tax incentives that have not worked in attracting foreign direct investment.

4. Dates of and provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Committee.

2010/258. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;[52]

(*b*) Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its ninth session;[53]

(*c*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;[54]

(*d*) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its fifty-third session;[55]

(*e*) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-second session;[56]

(*f*) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened eighteenth session.[57]

2010/259. Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the note by the Secretary-General[58] transmitting a note by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization submitted in response to Council decision 2008/233 of 22 July 2008:

(*a*) Decided to defer its consideration of genetic privacy and non-discrimination until its substantive session of 2011 so as to benefit from further, more substantive information collected from Member States, from the results of analysis by the Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics and from further exchanges among United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations on the issue;

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[52] E/2010/10.

[53] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 23* (E/2010/43).

[54] E/2010/89.

[55] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/65/41).

[56] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2009/28/Add.1).

[57] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10A* (E/2009/30/Add.1).

[58] E/2010/82.

(*b*) Also decided to encourage the Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics to further its work in this field;

(*c*) Requested the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2011.

2010/260. Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer its consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development"[59] until its resumed substantive session of 2010.

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[59] E/2010/L.37.

Resumed substantive session of 2010

2010/201. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

E

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 October 2010, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Election

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Council elected CONG Jun (China) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of ZHAN Daode (China).

Appointments

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND ON THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS

The Council endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to approve an application from the REPUBLIC OF KOREA for membership in the Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

The Council took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of Julia MARTÍNEZ RICO (Spain) for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 30 June 2013 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Miguel FERRÉ NAVARRETE (Spain).

F

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2010, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to the composition of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women):

Elections

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (UN-WOMEN)

The Council elected the following forty-one States as members of the Executive Board: ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, CAPE VERDE, CHINA, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GRENADA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, LESOTHO, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, LUXEMBOURG, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, TIMOR-LESTE, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In accordance with Council resolution 2010/35 of 25 October 2010, the following seventeen countries were elected for a two-year term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012: ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FRANCE, INDIA, ITALY, LESOTHO, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MALAYSIA, PAKISTAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TIMOR-LESTE and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

In accordance with Council resolution 2010/35 of 25 October 2010, the following eighteen countries were elected for a three-year term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2013: ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, CHINA, CONGO, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ETHIOPIA, GRENADA, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, LUXEMBOURG, NIGERIA, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SWEDEN and UKRAINE.

In accordance with paragraph 61 (*a*) of General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, the following four contributing countries were elected for a three-year term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2013: NORWAY, SPAIN, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In accordance with paragraph 61 (*b*) of General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, the following two contributing countries were elected for a three-year term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2013: MEXICO and SAUDI ARABIA.

G

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 2010, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected FRANCE to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asian States, two members from Eastern European States and three members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected CROATIA to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Intergovernmental Working Group for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012.

The Council further postponed the election of three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and four members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2011 and the election of four members from Asian States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012.

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

The Council elected Bertie XAVIER (Guyana) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2011 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Mirian MASAQUIZA (Ecuador).

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

In accordance with its resolution 2010/36 of 14 December 2010, the Council elected the following seven States for a term, beginning on 1 January 2011, of two years or until the expiration of their membership in the Council, whichever was earlier: EGYPT, GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RWANDA, SPAIN, UKRAINE and ZAMBIA.

2010/261. Procedures for the election of the members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010:

(*a*) Decided that the election of the forty-one members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) would be held as soon as possible and by early November 2010;

(*b*) Also decided to discuss further the issue of the staggering of terms, so as to reach an agreement on the modalities prior to the elections.

2010/262. Theme for the thematic discussion of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme for the thematic discussion of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2011 would be "Current global and national trends and challenges and their impact on education".

2010/263. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly had requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee had been increased:

(*a*) Took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the note verbale dated 12 July 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;[60]

(*b*) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from eighty-four to eighty-five States.

2010/264. Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to continue its consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development",[59] with a view to making final recommendations to the General Assembly, in accordance with the mandate set out in paragraph 56 (*e*) of the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[61] during its substantive session of 2011.

2010/265. Regional cooperation

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to further defer, until its substantive session of 2011, its consideration of the draft resolutions entitled "Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Section for Emerging and Conflict-related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings"[48] and "Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15".[49]

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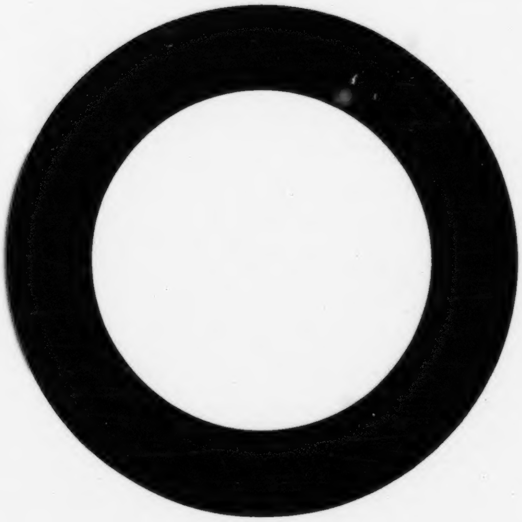
[60] E/2010/103.

[61] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex.



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